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EEC debates budget cut

LONDON, Nov. 26 (R) — European Economic Community leaders began a two-day summit here Thursday expected to be dominated by bargaining over cash with Britain pushing for budget reform. Before opening the European Council, a three-times-a-year summit which is their highest decision-making body, the heads of government lunched with Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace.

They were meeting later at nearby Lancaster House, a 19th Century mansion where the Rhodesia conference leading to Zimbabwe's independence took place in 1979 and 1980.

Diplomats said British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who is chairing the summit, sent a document to other EEC governments urging them to agree on a long-term mechanism for redistributing the burden of EEC payments in Britain's favor.

Britain has been fighting for reform of EEC's \$25 billion budget to have less money spent on farm subsidies and more on social and regional development.

Britain and West Germany are the only two net contributors to the EEC budget. West Germany, the biggest payer, faces a bill for EEC membership this year of more than two billion dollars.

Other countries which benefit substantially from the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), like France, Denmark, Ireland and the Netherlands, have fought moves to curb spending by cutting subsidies to farmers.

Earlier this week, Mrs. Thatcher circulated to EEC governments a list of 10 points on which she wanted agreement from the summit, ranging from lower subsidies on milk production to changes in the burden of financing the community.

Diplomatic sources said she followed this up just before the summit with a call for a permanent mechanism to redistribute EEC payments, to come into force from the start of next year and be reviewable only in seven years' time.

Her tactics seemed likely to draw negative reaction from several of her EEC partners. Denmark, in particular, has been reluctant to admit even a temporary problem for Britain.

The EEC discussions have been complicated by the fact that several EEC countries have new or unstable administrations.

Denmark faces parliamentary elections on Dec. 8. Belgium has a caretaker government after inconclusive elections this month. In Greece, a new Socialist administration has just taken office, elected in a landslide victory on an anti-EEC ticket.

Mrs. Thatcher has urged EEC governments to agree on budget reform by the end of 1981 but diplomatic sources said this would be difficult.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was expected to demand a ceiling on his country's EEC payments, something which other countries may be reluctant to accept.

Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu was expected to demand renegotiation of his country's EEC membership terms, with the threat that Greece would become the first nation to leave the community.

The common market leaders were also due to discuss the Middle East, East-West relations, U.S.-Soviet arms talks starting in Geneva next week and food aid to Poland.

Diplomatic sources said Schmidt would brief other EEC leaders on his three days of talks with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in Bonn this week.

The EEC leaders would also discuss the abrupt breakdown of the Arab summit Wednesday and Saudi Arabia's eight-point Middle East peace plan to which the EEC states had given cautious support, the sources said.

Earlier this week, four EEC states — Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands — announced plans to participate in a peacekeeping force in the Sinai peninsula. The move was promptly attacked by both Israel and some Arab states.

Diplomatic sources said the EEC leaders would discuss what to do next, following the failure of the Arab summit.

India upgrades airfields

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26 (Agencies) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi told Parliament Thursday India is building and upgrading certain airfields to meet an asserted threat posed by the strengthening of Pakistan armed forces along its borders.

Mrs. Gandhi, who is also defense minister, gave no details but told the upper house her government is "fully alive" to developments and was taking appropriate measures for preparedness.

Shivraj Patil, Mrs. Gandhi's state minister for defense, told the house that Pakistan was talking about a no-war pact with India while preparing for war. He said Pakistan had been staging military and air force exercises along the Indian border and India had no illusions about peaceful intentions by its neighbor.

Earlier this week, Mrs. Gandhi and External Affairs Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao said India is willing to discuss a Pakistan proposal for a non-aggression pact with India if it is sincere. They said this is questionable because Pakistan has been sponsoring similar Indian offers since 1949, but the offers still stand.

The prime minister mentioned negotiations for the purchase of Mirage 2000 jet warplanes from France but gave no indication when the deal would be finalized.

She said, however, the purchase of submarines from West Germany is "likely to be concluded shortly."

Mrs. Gandhi says the subcontinent has been forced into an arms race by the U.S. decision to sell Pakistan F-16 warplanes and other advanced American arms.

Answering a question in the upper house of Parliament, Mrs. Gandhi, added that there had been 55 incidents of firing and two minor intrusions by Pakistani armed forces.

Her written answer did not indicate when and where the border area incidents took place.

Answering separate questions, Patil spoke of Pakistan's threatening postures and said India was alert about them and taking steps to meet any eventuality.

There had been some recent instances of unprovoked firing by Pakistani troops across the line of actual control along the disputed Kashmir border, he said. But no major incidents had been reported.

Patil said Pakistani forces fired on an Indian post at Bimberga on Oct. 26. He did not say whether there were Indian casualties.

India had not given up its claim to the territory on the other side of the 1,250 km (780 miles) line of control in Kashmir, he added.

Referring to Pakistani President Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq's statement that Pakistan was not prepared to turn the control line into a boundary, Patil said the dispute could be discussed across the table.

When a member referred to Chinese military supplies to Pakistan, he said China knew the situation and India hoped it would take into account "realities of life" and help maintain peace and tranquility.

In a related incident, Jagan Bakshi, a lawyer and son of a retired Commodore, and a man identified only as a civilian assistant at naval headquarters were arrested Sunday on espionage charges the United News of India said.

The Defense department spokesman could not immediately be reached by telephone for comment. On Monday, the government of India ordered three Pakistan embassy employees here to leave the country. Officials said embassy accounts clerk Gul Zaman had been caught receiving "highly classified documents relating to India's defense."

UNI said Zaman had been arrested Saturday and that he also named the Indian naval assistant under questioning. The civilian subsequently indicated Bakshi, and a raid on Bakshi's home in New Delhi's fashionable Vasant Vihar area turned up documents concerning the "defense of India," UNI, quoted a top intelligence officer as saying.

Bakshi and the civilian employee appeared before a judge on Sunday and were remanded to police custody. A hearing has been set for this Saturday.

Following summit postponement Kingdom clarifies plan aims

FEZ, Nov. 26 (SPA) — When the Saudi Arabian government announced its proposed peace plan for the Middle East it had no intention of achieving a narrow Saudi objective but aimed at serving the larger Arab cause particularly the Palestinian question, according to an official Saudi Arabian spokesman here Thursday. The plan comprised a number of just and logical principles capable of winning unanimous Arab support and international support to help restore legitimate Arab rights, he said.

"Since its announcement, the plan has won the immediate support of most Arab, Islamic, Asian, African and Western states and it created a demand to submit it to the 12th Arab summit," the spokesman said. "The Kingdom had no choice but to respond to this demand. The Saudi Arabian delegation realized that while the plan had won the approval of most of the states represented a few expressed some reservations about certain clauses."

"Since the Kingdom believes that any Arab strategy must obtain unanimous support to be able to possess the necessary momentum to propel the Arab position forward, the delegation withdrew the plan at the summit and declared its willingness to accept any alternative plan agreed on by all the Arabs. There was a trend to oppose the withdrawal and the leaders present insisted on keeping it on the agenda as it is."

"The leaders present were also convinced because a number of items on the agenda dealt with joint Arab strategic action and the supreme Arab objectives and, therefore, needed greater discussion and contacts. King Hassan of Morocco suggested further discussion at another summit to be attended by those who did not turn up for this one, because they and the others were the only ones who can take fateful decisions to face the situation."

"In the light of this it was decided to postpone the conference and form a committee of foreign ministers to continue contacts."

"Saying that the plan was the reason for the postponement is mere conjecture and it is not true that the Kingdom's delegation tried to persuade the others to adopt its viewpoint because the Kingdom did not and does not at present subscribe to any views about the Palestinian question that are different from those approved by the Arabs and the Palestinians themselves."

The spokesman said the postponement revealed that the summit leaders were serious about their responsibilities in order to achieve a united and unanimous stand instead of taking decision based on personal courtesies or obsession with majority decisions only to be opposed by some states however large and clear the decisions.

He said that the government of Saudi Arabia hoped that further Arab efforts will succeed in reaching an agreement which is satisfactory to the Palestinians and the Arabs, and taken seriously by the rest of the world, which will help the Arabs regain their legitimate rights.

In the meantime — leaders of the Arab world headed home Thursday following the unprecedented cancellation of the scheduled four-day summit conference. The summit host and chairman, Moroccan King Hassan II, angrily called off the summit Wednesday only five hours after he had formally opened it.

Conference sources said the king shouted closed Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat at a closed session when Arafat asked for more time to discuss the Palestinian question.

"We have been discussing nothing but the Palestinian question," Hassan reportedly said. "I will not accept an anticipated conference being held in my country."

The sources said the king, a thunderous expression on his face, held up his pen and declared:

With this sign decisions of war or peace. I would have preferred to have with me here leaders who can do the same."

The remark was seen as a reference to the absence of most of the Arab chiefs of state.

"An Arab summit meeting is like a silk robe woven of a single thread," Hassan said. "And when that thread is pulled out we stand naked."

At future summit meetings under his chairmanship, Hassan said he would not accept anyone below the rank of chief of state to sit with him at the conference table.

At this point, Syria's Foreign Minister Abdelhannan Khaddam interrupted Hassan to



SUMMIT CLOSED — King Hassan of Morocco leans against a column in his palace in Fez looking sad as the 12th Arab summit came to a close only hours after it started.

Mercenaries hijack plane after coup bid in Seychelles

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 26 (AFP) — White mercenaries failed in a daring bid to topple the leftist Seychelles government of President Albert Rene and were arrested Thursday by South African police after hijacking an Indian airliner from the Indian Ocean republic to Durban.

Some 100 mercenaries, reportedly recruited in South Africa, took part in the operation, which one report said was planned in the United States. They flew into the Seychelles Wednesday aboard Swaziland aircraft.

Thursday's sporadic fighting was said to be still going on in the Seychelles as defense forces mopped up remaining pockets of resistance. Civilians were warned to keep off the streets and troops on leave were recalled for duty.

In his London exile, former Seychelles

Sterling soars against dollar

LONDON, Nov. 26 (R) — The pound sterling rose to a five-month high against the dollar on foreign exchange markets Thursday, raising business hopes of an early cut in British interest rates.

Sterling has risen in recent weeks with money flooding into Britain as a succession of cuts in the prime rates offered by U.S. banks made high British interest rates increasingly attractive.

The pound touched \$1.94 during early trading in London for the first time since June after closing Wednesday at \$1.9310. Just a month ago sterling was trading at \$1.81.

British commercial banks' base lending rate was cut from 15.5 to 15 percent on Nov. 10 and dealers said falling short-term interest rates on the London money markets indicated another cut was on the way.

But analysts said the government, which pushed rates up four percentage points in September and October when sterling fell below \$1.80, would like the pound to reach a level of around two dollars before encouraging a further interest rate cut.

A high level for sterling would reduce the cost of raw material imports, helping the fight against inflation, now at 1.7 percent, but the government does not want the pound to climb to a level at which exports would become uncompetitive.

Sterling has also been rising against the currencies of Britain's European partners. It traded at just over 4.31 West German marks Thursday, compared with 4.13 only two weeks ago.

Critics call Mitterrand reckless, others say, 'go faster'

PARIS, Nov. 26 (AP) — President Francois Mitterrand is pushing France down a dizzying road to social, political and economic change. Some opponents call it a reckless drive, but many supporters criticize him for not going faster.

Since coming to power six months ago, Mitterrand and his Socialist government have deluged the National Assembly with proposals ranging from nationalization of large chunks of industry, to decentralization of government, abolition of the death penalty and vast new spending.

After defeating the conservatives who ruled France for the previous 23 years in last May's presidential elections, the Socialists won an overwhelming leftist victory a month later in parliamentary elections.

Without pausing for breath, Mitterrand set out to change France from top to bottom, hoping to create what he calls a more just and more equitable society and reverse a seriously deteriorating economy.

The speed with which the new government is moving has stunned the business sector.

"They have had an overwhelming election. They have five years for the parliament and seven years for the president's term in office, so why go at the speed of lunatics driving in the street?" said Baron Guy De Rothschild, whose bank is one of 36 being nationalized.

For Alfred Grosser, a professor at the Paris Institute of Political Studies, the answer is simple: "Because he knows if he doesn't do it immediately, it will never be done," Grosser says.

After Mitterrand's first six months in office, the problems remain formidable. Unemployment has topped the two million mark, about eight percent of the workforce. Job offers are 22 percent below the level of a year ago. Inflation hovers at 14 percent. Productive investments are practically at a standstill. Housing demand is down 10 percent. Bankruptcies are up 23 percent. Investors are deserting the Paris stock market.

While Mitterrand and his premier, Pierre Mauroy, remained strong in the latest popularity poll, another survey showed that 53 percent of those polled feel the new government has been neither more nor less effective than the old in reducing unemployment.

The Socialists came into office largely on the strength of their promise to change visibly the life of the average Frenchman. So far, except for some immediate measures to help the very bottom of the social scale, little change is evident.

It is generally agreed that if he is to make any progress in turning the economy around, increasing production and creating jobs, the president must win the confidence of the business community — something he has not been able to do.

Perhaps the most devastating news in recent days was a poll of heads of small and medium-size businesses. Of the 1,418 business leaders questioned, 56 percent said they do not plan to invest in the next six months and 83 percent said they have no plans to hire new workers.

Mitterrand must respond to that, according to Grosser.

PARIS, Nov. 26 (AFP) — Nearly six out of every 10 French people are disappointed at the six-month-old presidency of Socialist Francois Mitterrand, according to a BVA-actualite poll published in the weekly magazine Paris-Match.

The poll Thursday showed that 57 percent were not satisfied with the changes they expected Mitterrand to introduce after 23 years of center-right governments which ended last summer.

"He must do something to restore business confidence," the professor said. "That is a very difficult job because he has to admit that the development of French wealth depends on the private employer." Signs of public disenchantment with the lack of respect has forced the government to take the unpopular move of asking parliament for the authority to rule by decree on urgent social matters, a move harshly criticized by the conservative opposition.

"The French people are impatient," said Mauroy, explaining that the government did not want the measures bogged down by long debates in an overburdened parliament.

Under the plan, the government will submit a general outline of its social policy to parliament for approval, then implement specific programs without parliamentary review.

With the overwhelming majority in the National Assembly — which along with the Senate makes up the parliament — the Socialists have had no trouble carrying out their program. That is not to say that loud voices have been heard in opposition — from the minority in parliament, from business leaders, and recently even from within the minority.

Hours after taking office in May, Mitterrand increased the minimum wage and raised retirement benefits and family allowances negotiations began for a reduction in the work week, which the Socialists want to reduce to 35 hours by 1985.

Nationalization — aimed at directing investment into areas that will create more jobs rather than being guided solely by profits — called through parliament, as did a provision of high government spending to stimulate employment.

The result was the highest budget deficit in history at 95.4 billion francs (\$17.3 billion).

It was the effort to pay for the new programs that brought the first grumblings

Fahd holds talks with Arab leaders

FEZ, Nov. 26 (SPA) — Prince Fahd visited King Hussein of Jordan and the Iraqi Vice-President Ezzat Hussein at their places of residence here after the postponement of the Arab summit conference. He was accompanied by Foreign Minister Prince Saud and Industry Minister Dr. Ghazi Aligosaibi. Later on he received the Tunisian Premier Muhammad Al Mazali.

Libyan Foreign Minister Abdelati Obeidi told reporters as he prepared to return home following the Fez summit.

Obeidi's boss, Col. Muammar Qaddafi was one of the initiators of the boycott that helped to precipitate Hassan's decision to cancel the summit.

The presidents of Libya, Algeria, Syria and Iraq announced that they would send lower-ranking officials to represent them in Fez. These officials, such as Obeidi, apparently were reported to have been instructed to block any agreement.

Meanwhile the Moroccan Foreign Minister said Thursday that Arab League foreign ministers will meet again in Fez, toward the end of December. The minister said the exact date will be fixed after consultations between the Arab League secretariat and individual Arab states.

In Kuwait Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Sabah, ruler of Kuwait, said in a statement upon returning home from the summit that the postponement was agreed upon to provide time for "further consultations and exchange of views" on the Saudi blueprint.

"We are confident that the postponement of the summit will have good results on Arab and world levels," said Sheikh Jaber.

The official Iraqi News quoted Iraq's Foreign Minister Sadoun Hammadeh as saying the suspension of the summit was a "step in the right direction."

"The decision to give more time to the study of the topics is a right decision. It means the Arab leaders want to discuss their mission more seriously," Hammadeh was quoted as saying. The state-controlled media in Syria and Algeria gave no immediate comments on the summit's suspension.

Lebanese Foreign Minister Fuad Burros told Reuters the postponement was "the least bad decision," while one Arab League official said: "You cannot settle in 48 hours a problem which has lasted 35 years."

Bahrain's Sheikh Issa Ben Salman Al-Khalifah in a statement to the Kuwait newspaper *Al Rai Al-Aam*, said that Arab differences at summit conferences were "our biggest problem."

He said Arabs should take the opportunity of the summit to achieve solidarity and unity "especially since we are passing through a delicate and dangerous phase and we have no choice but to come together and agree on a unified strategy."

Meanwhile French government officials said in Paris Wednesday they felt Saudi Arabia's Middle East peace plan remained a good basis for negotiating a settlement to the Arab-Israeli dispute despite the postponement of the Fez Arab summit.

"France continues to think it is a good basis for negotiations," one official said. "Its acceptance by the Arab countries would be a big step on the way to achieving a solution."

Red Sea commission evaluates mining results

JEDDAH, Nov. 26 — The Saudi-Sudanese Commission for the Development of the Red Sea Resources is presently reviewing and evaluating the results of its research and activities during the past five years, according to its secretary general Dr. Zaki Mustapha.

He told *Al Madinah* Thursday that the study is a preparation for the next stage, one year of exploration and establishment of a factory for treating minerals at the industrial city of Yanbu. The factory will be operated at one-tenth of its output during the commercial production stage, he added.

The commission has contacted the company involved in the exploration and sought the help of committee of technical advisers. The result of the study will be submitted to the authorities in Saudi Arabia and Sudan for approval, Mustapha said. The commission will also discuss the budget for financing the stage with the Kingdom's officials, he added.

He said the studies conducted on the Red Sea so far had proved the economic feasibility of exploring the sea bed for minerals as medium-size project.

The ambitious five-year program of the commission included several experimental

exploration operations. The present pre-commercial exploration stage covers large quantities of minerals lying at the sea floor including gold, zinc, lead and cobalt.

The commission has acquired advanced technological devices. Some had been developed especially for the Red Sea environment. It has also taken a step forward in qualifying nations of the two countries as Saudi and Sudanese youth were sent to Western universities for higher studies and specialization.

Mustapha has earlier stressed the importance of acquiring skilled nationals which he described as a "major objective."

The commission cooperates with educational institutions in the two countries. Jeddah's King Abdul Aziz University, the Meteorology and Mineral Resources School and Sudanese universities are assisting the joint program. It also has close relations with specialist international organizations.

Preliminary indications two years ago had shown that the joint projects could be more profitable than most land mines. Exploration and research are concentrated on the Atlantis II Deep, a field midway between Jeddah and the Sudanese coast line.

Rain hits city, streets flooded

By a Staff Writer

Jeddah, Nov. 25 — Jeddah had a relatively heavy dose of rain Thursday morning which amounted up to about 10mm. Similar showers also fell in Madinah and the Baha areas, according to a Meteorology Department spokesman here.

He said that rain-carrying clouds will move toward parts of the Central Region, especially north of Riyadh, and the northern and north-eastern parts of the Kingdom in the coming 24 hours. The sky over Jeddah is expected to be clear to partly cloudy Friday.



(Photo by Ahmad K. K.)
RAIN: Prince Fahd Street shimmering in the rain as a result of Thursday's showers. The rains, which also covered most parts of the Western Region, were a signal of the transition from autumn to the winter seasons, according to meteorology department officials.

Forgers sentenced to one year jail

JEDDAH, Nov. 26 — Four foreigners and a Saudi Arabian were convicted by the court of forgery and bribery, according to an Interior Ministry statement.

Ali Ammar Samiri, a Tunisian, and Amin Qaed, a Yemeni, offered Passports Department officials, Ghurnallah Abdullah Al-Ghamdi, bribes for giving them unused residence permit cards. The three were sentenced to one year imprisonment and deportation for the foreigners.

Meanwhile, Muhammad Hussein Muhammad, a Somali, was found guilty of forging a resident permit card. He was sentenced to one year imprisonment, SR10,000 fine and deportation.

Indian artist displays paintings

RIYADH, Nov. 26 — An Arabic portfolio by the Indian artist Amar Sehgal was opened here by the Indian Ambassador T.T.P. Abdullah Wednesday.

The portfolio represents the artists' finest works during the last ten years. It included a limited edition of prints from hand-carved wood blocks, one of which was presented to Prince Faisal ibn Fahd, chairman of the Saudi Culture and Arts Society.

Prayer Times

Friday	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Fajr (Dawn)	5:14	5:21	4:52	4:42	5:07	5:40
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:08	12:09	11:40	11:27	11:52	12:21
Asr (Afternoon)	3:16	3:12	2:43	2:27	2:52	3:18
Maghreb (Sunset)	5:38	5:34	5:05	4:48	5:13	5:38
Isha (Night)	7:08	7:04	6:35	6:18	6:43	7:08

By Chambers of Commerce Private sector training set

MAKKAH, Nov. 26 (SPA) — The Saudi Chambers of Commerce and Industry Board opened its sixth session here Thursday to review its activities and approve the 1980-81 budget.

The session, chaired by Jeddah Chamber of Commerce and Industry president, will also approve the organization of training courses for employees of the private sector. The board will discuss preparations for a businessmen conference scheduled for Taif in March, 1982.

The heads of the chambers agreed to float share certificates for the General Arab Investments Company, a spokesman said. He added that they also studied the recommen-

dations and allocations of the Saudi-Moroccan Joint Commission for promoting cooperation between the two countries.

The board considered the formation of the industrial and commercial safety committee, and discussed the question of foreigners practicing business inside the Kingdom and set up plans to uncover such practices, the spokesman said. The heads of the chambers also studied the possibility of recommending the sale of apartments. This result will be submitted to the government for further consideration and possible enactment.

The meeting represented 12 chambers of commerce and industry in the Kingdom.

From page one

Africa. It landed at Durban early Thursday.

The plane's passengers were released after it landed in Durban and the hijackers arrested. Police said that one was dead when the aircraft landed and two others were badly wounded.

The hijackers were later taken in handcuffs to Waterkloof air base near Pretoria. A South African police source said they were being kept in custody.

The South African foreign ministry said it had asked the Seychelles government to supply all information it had on events leading to the hijacking.

The Johannesburg newspaper the *Star* reported Thursday that the mercenaries were former members of elite units of the old Rhodesian Army, notably the Selous Scouts, Rhodesian light infantry and special air services and of the South African reconnaissance regiment.

The newspaper said they were recruited by former mercenary in the Congo Mike Hoare, but added, quoting a source who had turned

down an approach to join the force, "the Americans were behind the coup attempt."

The mercenaries were paid 1,000 rands (\$1,000) on recruitment and were promised ten times more if the operation succeeded, the *Star* said.

The South African Press Agency said that the hijackers were all white and aged between 20 and 30, except for one man who "appeared to be considerably older."

Meanwhile, the Seychelles consul-general in Paris, Adil Iskaros, said the situation was the Seychelles calm on Mahe, and the coup attempt had been totally defeated.

Reporters, who visited Airport Thursday, found the control tower practically destroyed and doors and windows of the white, one-story terminal buildings pocked by bullets. The body of one dead soldier — apparently a Tanzanian adviser to the SPDF — was seen among the debris. Associated Press reported Denis Rose said the heaviest fighting appeared to have begun about 4 a.m. local time Thursday, and continued until 1 p.m.



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شركة الامارات

As Israelis continue crackdown

Bombs hit Jerusalem

TEL AVIV, Nov. 26 (Agencies) — Palestinian commandos set off bombs at a Jerusalem newspaper stand and a paintshop Thursday, causing damage but no casualties, police said. One bomb was hidden in a paint can and exploded when the newspaper vendor took it into his kiosk, police said. The second set fire to a paintshop in a different area of town.

In the meantime, a fire in a military base set off explosives in an ammunition dump Thursday, injuring at least two persons, police said. Bombs were still exploding three hours after the fire broke out and fire engines were unable to approach, an Israel radio reporter on the scene said.

Workers on the base took refuge in air raid shelters. The base is in the area of Haifa, Israel's northern port city.

Meanwhile, Israeli troops broke up a demonstration by Palestinian youths in the town hall of Ramallah, military sources said. They said the youths were protesting the arrest of some of their comrades in previous demonstrations.

The military banned Mustafa Natshe, mayor of the occupied West Bank town of Hebron, from holding a news conference at which he planned to protest the takeover of a building in his town by Jewish settlers, Israel radio said.

Continuing their month-old crackdown on Palestinians in the West Bank, Israeli authorities closed a Palestinian newspaper for 30 days, alleging that it had published inflammatory material.

The interior ministry closed *Al-Fajr*, one of three Arabic-language dailies published in Jerusalem, alleging that it published items that "endanger the public welfare, including praise for acts of terrorism and murder." Editor Hanna Senora said he would appeal to the Israeli Supreme Court against the decision.

In the occupied Gaza Strip Palestinian leaders have criticized Israeli plans to introduce civilian authority in the area next month to pave the way for limited Palestinian autonomy, Israel radio said.

A civilian administration set up in the West Bank Nov. 1 has led to constant disturbances by Palestinians who view the civilian move as an Israeli substitute for full independence.

Haddar Abdul Shafi, head of the Red Crescent Medical Society in Gaza, said on Israel radio that whatever arrangements the Israelis set up would not lessen "demands for the end of the (Israeli) occupation."

Gaza Mayor Rashad al Shawa was also quoted by the radio as saying he opposed the move toward civilian rule.

Mubarak promises to stop arresting opposition leaders

CAIRO, Nov. 26 (AFP) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak has announced that opposition leaders would no longer be arrested. Mubarak made the promise Wednesday to 31 opposition figures just released from prison. They were among 1,536 people rounded up on suspicion of sedition last September by the late President Anwar Sadat shortly before his assassination.

However, the public prosecutor announced that 21 other prisoners will go on trial for an alleged Communist plot. The new regime will also continue the crackdown on religious extremists, Mubarak indicated.

In a gesture of reconciliation, Gen. Mubarak hugged some of the 31 in front of television cameras. One of them, Fathi Radwan, afterward quoted President Mubarak as promising: "The era of arresting opposition leaders and of their non-participation in politics is finished. Forget that unfortunate episode."

Radwan, 70, was a cabinet minister under the late President Gamal Abdul Nasser. He

told Agence France Presse that President Mubarak promised: "In the future, no measure will be taken against a political figure before contacting him, explaining what he is reproached with, and hearing his defense."

Among those released was the former editor of *Al-Ahram* newspaper Muhammad Hassanein Heykal. Heykal commented Wednesday night to AFP: "A new era is opening up for Egypt and many things have changed since the assassination of President Sadat."

He praised Mubarak's "moral courage" in freeing political adversaries of the Sadat regime, but suggested the new president should "pause to think things over" before continuing negotiations with Israel.

Many of the 1,536 rounded up by Sadat are still in jail including extremists suspected of religious sedition.

Heykal said he promised the president "not to speak of the past any more. Let us pardon and forget."

Reagan, Habib discuss Lebanon

SANTA BARBARA, California, Nov. 26 (R) — U.S. Middle East negotiator Philip Habib, who helped bring about a ceasefire in Lebanon while on a Middle East peace mission, will probably return to the region at the end of the month, U.S. officials said.

President Reagan telephoned Habib in Washington from California Wednesday to discuss the fragile ceasefire reached between Israel and Palestinian commandos in Lebanon in June, the officials said.

The California White House said the president was pleased that the Israeli-Lebanon border was relatively quiet and that the

United States remained committed to reinforcing the ceasefire.

Israel has accused the Palestine Liberation Organization of strengthening its forces in the border area and is again calling for the withdrawal of Syrian aircraft missiles in Lebanon, an issue that Habib dealt with during his earlier mission.

The White House said President Reagan asked Habib to determine how the United States could be helpful in reducing tensions further and in improving basic conditions in war-torn Lebanon.

Vital installations bombed in Sudan

CAIRO, Nov. 26 (AP) — Unidentified saboteurs have thrown several bombs on "vital installations" in the Sudanese capital of Khartoum "causing no losses," the Middle East News Agency quoted a Sudanese police spokesman as saying Wednesday.

The spokesman said the bombings were "typical" of the attack on the Chadian embassy in Khartoum last June. Sudan at the

time blamed the incident on Libyan agents. The spokesman said police have detailed information about the saboteurs which would be announced shortly.

The agency said in a Khartoum datelined report that a number of explosions were heard Tuesday night in several parts of the city but gave no further details.

Afghan fighters claim upper hand

BRUSSELS, Nov. 26 (R) — An Afghan resistance leader has said freedom fighters opposing the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan now control about four fifths of the country.

Keshwar Kamal, representing the Association of Revolutionary Afghan Women, told a press conference here Wednesday the Soviet army had the upper hand only in Afghanistan's big cities, and even there its control was being challenged by rebel forces.

Mrs. Kamal said an estimated 80,000 soldiers had deserted from the Moscow-backed Afghan army to join the rebels since the

intervention nearly two years ago. Many deserters took weapons or ammunition with them, and this was the fighters' main source of arms, she said.

She accused the Soviet army of using napalm and nerve gas, poisoning wells and destroying housing on an enormous scale, forcing over three million Afghans to flee abroad.

Begin firm on barring EEC from Sinai force

TEL AVIV, Nov. 26 (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin said Thursday he would urge his cabinet to bar European soldiers from a proposed multinational peacekeeping force for the Sinai.

"I shall recommend to the government at its session on Sunday to reject, under present conditions, the participation of military units from Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands in the multinational force," Begin said in an interview with the newspaper *Maariv*.

Begin briefed Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir Thursday on the line Shamir should take in Washington on a hurriedly arranged trip to meet U.S. Secretary of State Alexan-

der Haig. Shamir told reporters he would tell Haig that Israel could not accept Europe's terms for joining the force.

The objections raised by Begin and Shamir concerned statements issued by the four West European governments on Monday when they offered to serve in the force to patrol Sinai after Israel's withdrawal from the area in April next year.

The four stressed their adherence to the 1980 Venice Declaration by the European Economic Community (EEC), a document that called for Palestinian self-determination and negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

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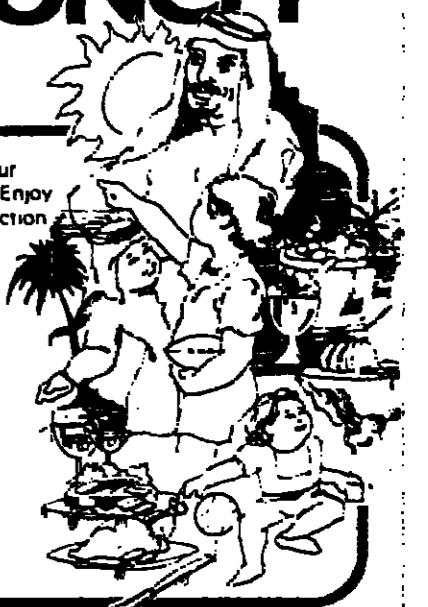
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CITIZEN

By Jean Grant

Mously baffles many as he sails to glory

UPM, Aramco sailors to the fore in regatta

HALF MOON BAY, Nov. 26 — Landlubbers and sea salts alike can enjoy a regatta. But it was Talal Mously who had the best reason to be happy at the Benson and Hedges Regatta recently. The only Saudi Arabian to enter the regatta at the University of Petroleum and Minerals Beach, Talal Mously sailed away with the trophy for best in the fleet of 43 boats.

While landlubbers still lay in their beds, the watermen were up to rig their boats and log in before the skippers' meeting led by UPM Sinbad's Club Racing Secretary Kevin Laughlin.

There was a sudden shout, "The Coast Guard are coming!" as two trim white power boats sped by and then weighed anchor. Capt. Zakhi Kobour with his crew had arrived to supervise the regatta and to stand by in case of need.

"We have an officer on duty daily and 24 hour contact with the Civil Defense in case we need a helicopter to rescue someone lost at sea," explained Capt. Zakhi. In addition to the Coast Guard vessels four regatta powerboats were on hand to help sailors becalmed, exhausted, or capsized. Wind and sea conditions can change in minutes so the long vigil of the recovery boatmen is a necessary precaution.

The weather is the greatest influence in sailing. A day of strong winds favors the heavy sailor whose weight gives ballast to his dinghy. Light winds are better for the lightweight sailor. On learning the wind was constant at 11 miles per hour, the featherweight sailors smiled up at the cloudless skies. Talal Mously, who weighs only 125 pounds, strapped on a 10 pound weight jacket for good measure, while the burly sailors in the crowd scanned the horizon trying in vain to conjure heavy winds.

Once the skippers meeting was over, the sea silently filled with boats. The clean white sails of Lasers, the many-colored stripes of the Sunfish, the larger Wayfarers, the lone Catamaran, and the 6 tall-sailed Windsurfers. When Laughlin raised the red flag, the Windsurfers beat to windward. Five minutes later, three dozen sailing dinghies scrambled for position behind the starting line in a desperate bid to be first over the line. Bows angled bows, hulls all but grazed hulls as the boats aggressively knifed their way in the crush. Shouts of "Starboard!" were heard as skippers strained to control their boats. Then Laughlin in the committee boat raised the blue starting flag, and all the dinghies funnelled past the starting line. Within minutes all the boats were scattered across the horizon.

Getting a good start is crucial in racing. It



THRILLS: Father and child enjoying the thrills of the sea between races. (Pic. by Gerth Pepp)

is difficult to make up time lost at the start later. On hearing the bellow from the committee boat, "8170, you're over the line" that helmsman's heart must have sunk several fathoms for he had to return around the bubble-gum pink buoy and start again. At the outset when they are sailing in the teeth of the wind, the skippers must chart a course, tacking this way and that to catch the breeze. To sail a straight line isn't always possible when sailing to windward. Even if

it were, it isn't the fastest. Later when skippers are running toward the finishing line, less navigating skill is required.

Once the start has been made, the tension lessens. The boats rise and dip as the waves slap against their bows. Each helmsman in bright lifejacket and shorts tries to gain on the sail directly ahead of him. Skippers lean far over to catch the wind as they try to outdistance the others.

At the glorious sight of the massed sails at

the start, those ashore sigh, "Oh, what a sight." But when the sails are only bright specks on the horizon, the landlubbers put away their binoculars. As mothers chat, youngsters plough up and slide down the great sand dune, bury free. "I've got a man-eating shark," yells a boy as he chases his buddy with a plastic bag streaming water. Another young adventurer discovers a lethal sea snake, itself luckily dead. He loops it round the edge of a magnifying glass and prods it with a toothpick found on the sands.

Later when the boats race to the finish line, interest in the regatta quickens. As each boat skirts across the finish line, a toot from the whistle of the time-keeper aboard the committee boat greets it. Three timekeepers cradling clipboards in their laps sit on shore recording the times of the boats across the finish line. Meanwhile the timekeeper aboard the committee boat records the number of each boat across the line. In the last race of the day, windsurfer Nick Antropus, relieved at being first across the finish line, throws down the mast and slips into the cool waters for a spectacular finish.

"It's the same names who win regattas over and over again," said seasoned sailor Bob Crack, "so we get to know who the good sailors are and who to watch."

That day the old sea salts weren't watching Talal Mously, a newcomer who took up boating only two years ago. Not a few skippers were surprised when he was first in fleet, having made the fewest mistakes in dealing with the wind.

Mously mastered the gentle art of sailing very quickly. He went the usual novice route by attending sailing clinics, but also

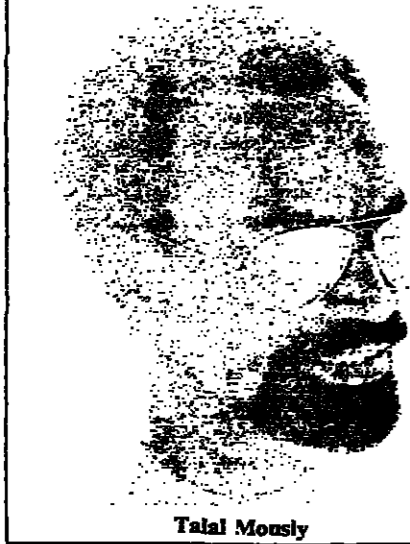
studied a book on racing by the designer of the Laser. Most important, he has been sailing weekends from dawn till dusk in his blue and yellow striped Laser I.

"Sailing is 99 percent skill and only 1 percent luck," claimed Sinbad's sailing instructor Doug Johnstone. "There is no luck involved for the guys who know what they're doing." Shortly before the third race, Mously agreed, "in a Laser you make own your 'luck!' Sharing some of this 'luck' were Laser skippers Jim Butcher and Lyndon Hadley-Coates who came in second and third in sailing dinghy class and S. Hildred who was first among the windsurfers.

Sailors can continue to race successfully long after they have given up other competitive sports. Most in the regatta were over 30. Although Mously was one of the younger contestants, he pointed out that this was the first season he placed among the top five in any race.

Knowing the local water conditions was a bonus for UPM and Aramco sailors. Although the BAC boatmen had practiced in the waters of Half Moon Bay earlier that week, the three winners in the dinghy class were all UPM or Aramco men used to the sheltered waters of the bay and knowing how the sand dunes on the shore affect the wind.

The most popular boat in the regatta was the Laser. Skipper Hadley-Coates described it as "a quick boat which allows the rules to be used aggressively." It is also inexpensive for a racing boat costing about \$800. It used to be that only the very rich could sail and race. Fiberglass boats have changed all that. And the handicap system which gives boats of all sizes a chance to compete fairly against each other has opened boating to all.



Talal Mously

Santillana puts Real Madrid ahead

LONDON, Nov. 26 (R) — Once-mighty Real Madrid, now reduced to a supporting role in the European Football Union (UEFA) Cup, virtually assured themselves of a quarterfinal place by beating Rapid Vienna 1-0 in Austria Wednesday night.

The Spaniards, who have been champions of Europe a record six times, gained what should be a decisive third round lead when international striker Santillana scored the only goal of the first-leg tie in the 80th minute.

Real have not won Europe's most glittering prize since 1966, although they were runners-up to England's Liverpool last season, and they are likely to face a two-pronged challenge from West Germany for possession of the UEFA Cup.

West Germany's two representatives lost narrowly away from home but both Hamburg and Mieserslautern should put that right when the second-legs are played in two

weeks' time.

Hamburg lost 3-2 in Scotland to Aberdeen, first round conquerors of England's Ipswich, the 1981 winners. International striker Horst Hrubesch, a man with the happy knack of scoring important goals, struck twice in the second half. Aberdeen countered through 18-year-old Eric Black, making his European debut. Andy Watson and John Hewitt.

Hrubesch, who scored both goals in West Germany's 2-1 triumph over Belgium in the 1980 European Championship final, had kept Hamburg's UEFA Cup hopes alive in the last round. Trailing 2-1 after their trip to Bordeaux in France, Hamburg emerged 3-2 victors after Hrubesch again weighed in with an all-important double.

Kaiserslautern will also be well-pleased with their performance in Belgium where they went down 1-0 to Lokeren. Polish international Grzegorz Lato, capped 96 times,

scoring the only goal in the 46th minute.

Yugoslav hopes, Hajduk Split, did not fare so well in Spain where they were crushed 5-1 by Valencia. Valencia's two expensive foreign imports, Austrian Kurt Welzl and Danish international Frank Arnesen, paid their way with a goal apiece.

Sweden's Gothenburg, the outsiders among the 16 survivors, continued their good run by beating Romanian visitors Dyanamo Bucharest 3-1. Gothenburg accounted for Austria's Sturm Graz on a 5-4 aggregate in the second round.

Forest Struggle

Norwegian soccer international Einar Ass was carried off with a broken leg after just 20 seconds as Nottingham Forest moved into fifth place in the English First Division with a 3-2 win at Sunderland.

Despite the loss of Ass, whom Forest manager Brian Clough describes as his best ever signing, the 1979 and 1980 European champions looked a class above Sunderland, the league's bottom club, although they failed to cash in on their superiority.

Colin Walsh and one million sterling (\$1.9 million) striker Justin Fashanu shot Forest two ahead in the 31st and 51st minutes. But Forest became too complacent after that and Rob Hindmarch and all McCoist took the score to 2-2 before defender Dave Needham notched the winner four minutes from time.

English Division One			
Rank	Team	Points	Goals
1	Manchester United	23	27
2	Tottenham	22	27
3	Sheff Wed	21	27
4	Sheff Utd	20	27
5	Nottingham Forest	19	27
6	Leeds	18	27
7	QPR	17	27
8	Ipswich	16	27
9	Notts Forest	15	27
10	West Ham	14	27
11	Sunderland	13	27
12	Man City	12	27
13	Liverpool	11	27
14	Brighton	10	27
15	Sheff Wed	9	27
16	Arsenal	8	27
17	Stoke	7	27
18	Sheff Wed	6	27

English League Cup			
Rank	Team	Points	Goals
1	Manchester United	1	1
2	Leeds	0	0
3	Westford	0	0



TUSSLE: Austrian striker Hans Krankl struggles for control of the ball during Rapid Vienna's third round first leg UEFA Cup match against Real Madrid in Vienna Wednesday. Real Madrid won the tie 1-0.

Russians snatch gold

MOSCOW, Nov. 26 (AP) — The Soviet Union won the gold medal in the men's team competition Wednesday night at the World Gymnastics Championships. Japan won silver medal and China won the bronze.

The five-man Soviet team finished the two-day program of compulsory and optional exercises with a score of 588.95. Japan rolled up 585.85 and China passed East Germany in the final event to finish with 583.90. East Germany was fourth, the United States fifth and West Germany sixth.

Yuri Korolev of the Soviet Union had the top individual score with 118.05, followed by teammates Doda Makuts, 117.90 and Alexander Dityatin 117.75. Fourth was Alexander Techev, Ca's Fei Tong was fifth and Jahans Nobuyuki Kajitani finished sixth.

Meanwhile, the Soviet women gymnasts were poised Thursday to recapture the team title from Romania.

The Soviet women were comfortably ahead of China and East Germany going into the four optional exercises to decide the team event, with all five team members in the top eight of the individual standings.

Natalya Ilyenchenko, 15, the newest Soviet gymnast prodigy, placed first in the opening compulsory event, and she and her teammates seemed certain to advance to the all-around competition.

The top 24 women from the team event will battle for the all-around medals Saturday.

Romania, which upset the Soviet Union for the gold medal at the 1979 championships in Ft. Worth, Texas, managed only a fourth place in the compulsory in the absence of superstar Nadia Comaneci and will do well to "in a bronze medal.

The U.S. women's team was fifth in the compulsory and will have to perform well Thursday to retain the place against tough competition from eastern Europe.

Acrur Akopyan and Alexander Tkachev scored perfect marks of 10 on the horizontal bar enroute to the Soviet team's convincing victory over the Japanese. The five Soviets finished the two-day program with 558.95 points, more than three points ahead of Japan.

China, also getting a 10 from Fei Tong on the horizontal bar, surged past East Germany on the last event to capture the bronze medal, watched by more than 10,000 spectators at the Olympic Sports Arena.

The East Germans finished fourth and the U.S. men were fifth in the 29-nation field. "We are happy because they held onto fifth place. The judges made very few errors Wednesday night," U.S. coach Abie Grossfeld commented. He had criticized the judges for marking down the Americans in three events during Monday's compulsory exercises.

Three Americans — Bart Connor, Peter Vidmar and Jim Hartung — were among the 36 qualifiers for the men's all-around competition Friday.

Vatanen, Mikkola triumph

CHESTER, England, Nov. 26 (Agencies) — Ari Vatanen and Hannu Mikkola completed a magnificent double for Finland when the Royal Automobile Club (RAC) Motor Rally ended Wednesday.

While Mikkola won the event for a record third time, Vatanen's second place gave him the 1981 World Rally Drivers' Championship.

Mikkola, driving the impressive four-wheel-drive Audi Quattro, had a winning margin of 11 minutes five seconds. He gave a masterly performance, producing the fastest time at 25 of the 65 special stages. His only uneasy moment was on the first day when he landed on his roof in the Lake District in Northern England.

Vatanen, in a Ford Escort, finished two minutes 31 seconds ahead of Sweden's Stig Blomqvist, driving a Sunbeam Talbot, at the end of the four-day, 2,924-km event. He knew he had won the world crown when championship leader Guy Frequentin of France was forced out with a broken petrol pipe on stage 59.

It was a great triumph for the Rothmans'

Ford Escort team, who also saw Finn Pentti Airikkala put on an incredible charge in the last twelve hours, to snatch fourth place.

Blomqvist had another reason to celebrate, because third place was good enough to clinch the world manufacturers' championship for the Talbot team for the first time.

Unluckiest driver was Frenchwoman Michele Mouton, who held third place for 48 hours before a gear-box failure in her Audi Quattro made her slip back. Showing tremendous determination, she battled up to fifth place before going out in thick snow in the Welsh mountains, only seven stages from home.

Terry Kaby was the top Briton in eighth place but was over thirty minutes behind the leader. Kaby, from Towcester, carried the British flag in a Toyota Celica, after national champion Jimmy McRae dropped out with a broken axle on his Opel.

Britain's best-known driver, Roger Clark finished tenth in his Ford Escort. Only a third of the 157 starters completed the course.

For Davis Cup final Connors pulls out of team

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26 (AP) — Jimmy Connors, who indicated earlier that he would play with the United States Davis Cup tennis team, has decided instead to take a rest, said Arthur Ashe, the team's non-playing captain.

"He said he wanted to rest for the upcoming Masters tournament in New York in January, and I can understand that. But John McEnroe also needs rest and he's going to play," said Ashe, who added that he was disappointed with Connors' decision.

Ashe said Connors telephoned him two days ago to say he planned to go skiing with his family.

At a news conference Wednesday, Ashe announced the members of the U.S. team, which plays Argentina at Riverfront Coliseum in Cincinnati from Dec. 11 to 13 with the Cup at stake. They are top-ranked John McEnroe, Roscoe Tanner, Peter Fleming, who is ranked first in doubles with McEnroe, and Eliot Teltscher.

"I was very disappointed at Jimmy Connors' decision. And not only I, the rest of us were disappointed, including Eliot Teltscher, who took his place," Ashe told a news conference.

McEnroe too good for Smid

MILAN, Nov. 26 (AFP) — Wimbledon and United States Open Champion John McEnroe had an easy win over Czechoslovakia's Tomas Smid in a \$350,000 exhibition tennis tournament here Thursday.

McEnroe, whose suspension ends just in time to enable him to play for the United States in the Davis Cup final against Argentina, dropped only one game to Smid, winning 6-0, 6-1.

McEnroe should be able to play both the Argentine Davis Cup stars in this eight-man tournament. Jose-Luis Clerc defeated American Gene Mayer 6-3, 6-3 in the other

Graham is Commonwealth champ

SHEFFIELD, England, Nov. 26 (AFP) — Herol Graham of Sheffield, the British champion, kept his unbeaten record and stole another title when he won the Commonwealth Light-middweight Boxing crown from Kenny Bristol of Guyana at Sheffield City Hall here Wednesday night.

The 22-year-old Graham, of West Indian origin, now clearly enough with great skill although there were times when he was a shade too arrogant for some tastes.



Jimmy Connors

Ashe said Connors told him of his decision by telephone two days ago. He said Connors told him that he needs rest before the Masters Tournament in New York in January.

Ashe said that he considered Connors' decision final and will not try to change his mind. "I'd rather have a team in which everyone wants to play," said Ashe. "Connors will be sorry he missed it. And he will be sorer when his career is over."

McEnroe too good for Smid

group while Guillermo Vilas lost to local hero Adriano Panatta 6-4, 6-2 in McEnroe's group.

Clerc played consistent tennis from the baseline piercing Mayer with longline passing shots anytime the American dared to push to the net.

Mayer, recent winner of the Stockholm Tournament, looked in poor shape while nursing an aching back which forced him to give up the Volvo Tournament in Bologna earlier this month.

Vilas, who netted several easy smashes and volleys, blamed a tiring trip and different time zones for his poor showing.

Pistons get past Kings

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP) — The Kansas City Kings had 54 field goals. The Detroit Pistons had 43. Most times, that kind of discrepancy is good enough to win a basketball game.

Not Wednesday night. Not for the Kansas City Kings. The reason? The Kings had 36 rebounds. The Pistons 63. The Kings went to the foul line 17 times, hitting 13. The Pistons went to the foul line an amazing 57 times, hitting 43. And forget about the Kings complaining about getting beat by homer officiating. The game was played in Kansas City.

Detroit, the surprise team in the National Basketball Association thus far with an 8-5 record, defeated Kansas City 129-122 in overtime with rookies Isiah Thomas scoring 30 points and Kelly Tripucka adding 17, including six in the extra session.

In other NBA action Wednesday night, the Indiana Pacers defeated the Cleveland Cavaliers 108-102; the Boston Celtics beat the Golden State Warriors 122-101; the Los Angeles Lakers beat the San Antonio Spurs 117-96; the Utah Jazz nipped the San Diego Clippers 102-100; the Denver Nuggets outscored the Dallas Mavericks 139-133; the Phoenix Suns beat the Houston Rockets 128-144 and the Seattle Sonics defeated the Portland Blazers 110-103.

The Pacers' Johnny Davis scored 10 of his 28 points in the final four minutes to hand Cleveland its seventh loss in its last eight

games. The Pacers took the lead for good at 89-88 when Don Buse, who had 19 points, made two foul shots with 5:55 on the clock. James Edwards and Mike Mitchell each had 22 points for Cleveland.

Boston's Larry Bird hit a season-high 32 points and Robert Parish added 20 as the Celtics overcame a sputtering start and breezed to their 11th victory in 13 games. Joe Barry Carroll had 28 for Golden State. The Warriors closed to within 70-69 after 6 1/2 minutes in the third quarter before Bird hit on two field goals to pull the Celtics out of danger.

Jamal Wilkes led a balanced Los Angeles scoring attack with 26 points as the Lakers rolled to their ninth straight victory. Norm Nixon added 24 points, Magic Johnson contributed 19 and Vilke Cooper and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar collected 15 apiece as the Lakers won their sixth consecutive road game.

Guard Kyle Macy scored 13 of his 23 points in the first half as Phoenix coasted to a 28-point lead over Houston and receded the rest of the way. Five other Suns reached double figures as Phoenix improved its record to 7-5. The loss was the third straight for Houston, 6-9, all by one-sided margins.

Alex English scored 25 points and guards Billy McKinney and T.R. Dunn combined for 37 more as Denver handed Dallas its 12th straight defeat.

BRIEFS

SYDNEY, (AFP) — Wimbledon champions American Chris Evert-Lloyd and Australian Evonne Goolagong Cawley will clash in a quarterfinal of the New South Wales Women's \$125,000 Tennis Championships. Evert-Lloyd, 26, beat fellow American Nancy Yeargin 6-4, 6-3. Cawley, 30, beat another tennis playing mother, Hungary's Maria Pinterova, 36, 7-6, 6-1.

JOHANNESBURG, (AP) — Top seed Vitas Gerulaitis of the United States had an easy first-round win Wednesday in the Sigma Open Tennis Tournament. Gerulaitis showed power and style in an easy victory over Belgium's Bernard Boileau, 6-1, 6-2.

NEW DELHI, (AFP) — England announced their team for the first Test against India commencing in Bombay Thursday. The England side includes five regular bowlers, among them the spinners Underwood and Embury. The team: Graham Gooch, Geoff Boycott, Chris Tavare, David Gower, Keith Fletcher, Ian Botham, John Embury, Graham Dilley, Bob Taylor, Derek Underwood and Bob Willis.

TORONTO, (R) — World Champion Geoff Hunt and World Masters champion Jahangir Khan came within a single match of their eagerly awaited meeting when both reached the semifinals of the World Squash Championships here Wednesday. Hunt demolished another Pakistani, Maqsood Ahmed 9-0, 9-4, 9-1 in only 34 minutes while Jahangir was involved in a thriller lasting an hour and 52 minutes before beating the top Egyptian Gamal Awad 9-6, 8-10, 9-5, 9-1.

BRISBANE, (AP) — Australian fast bowler Dennis Lillee would not be asked to cool down for the second cricket Test against Pakistan, his captain Greg Chappell said. "I don't foresee any problem and I don't intend to have a talk with Dennis about his behavior," Chappell said.

LEICESTER, (AP) — Mark Ella scored a drop goal in the closing seconds to give the Australian Rugby Union team — the Wallabies — victory over Leicester by 18 points to 15 Wednesday. Leicester led 6-3 at halftime and the pressure was on the Australians to the end.

arab news

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Editor in Chief MUHAMMAD M.AL-SHIBANI
General Manager SAUD ALI HAFIZ

MAIN OFFICE: ARAB NEWS BUILDING OFF SHARAFIA, P.O. BOX 4558
TEL: 634239-634743-633723 CABLE: MARADNEWS
TELEX: 401570 ARANEWS SJ JEDDAH

RIYADH OFFICE: AL BATHA STREET, AL NAJMI BUILDING NO. 2, 4th FLOOR,
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A BLOW TO SOLIDARITY

The postponement of the latest Arab summit conference, which in reality signals its failure, was a shattering blow to Arab solidarity and the aspirations of the Arab people. Even the previous summit in Amman last year went ahead on schedule despite the absence of some Arab leaders. But this time nine heads of state boycotted the conference in a gesture of rejection of its objective.

Whatever the reasons that they may have had for not attending the meeting, the nine heads of state should not have made it so cruelly public that the Arabs are unable even to sit down at the same table to discuss their differences. For this was the aim of the conference, to discuss varying points of view and reach some agreement on them or a compromise. Had all viewpoints and approaches been identical there would have been no reason to hold a summit. An exchange of notes through the ambassadors would have sufficed.

Now that the conference has been postponed indefinitely, it is naive to believe that another summit can be held soon or will have a better chance of success if held in the near future. Those who attended in deference to Arab solidarity and with a desire to solve outstanding problems have been deeply hurt by those who did not because the notice has been served by the absentees that they would not like to confer with the rest of the Arab leadership.

How long it will take to regain Arab credibility in world public opinion remains to be seen, but it will certainly take a long time to convince the world that the Arabs are united in their approach even to their common problem. This problem, of Israeli occupation of four Arab states and the displacement of the Palestinian people, was supposed to be discussed in depth together with the Saudi Arabian plan to restore peace and justice in the region.

The eight-point plan was an attempt by a member state of the Arab League to present an alternative to the ill-fated Camp David accords. It sincerely aimed at restoring Arab rights and terminating Israeli colonialism. It was not meant to be a final and irrevocable blueprint. It could have been debated for months with the aim of coming out with a working paper acceptable to the Arabs before presenting it to the United Nations, to bring pressure on the U.S. and Israel to negotiate on its basis.

But now the U.S. and Israel will be able to say: "Why don't you agree first on what you want before coming to us?"

Indeed, what do the so-called rejectionists want? They rejected the U.N. resolutions because they did not specify Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied territories and treated the Palestinians as mere refugees. They rejected the Saudi Arabian plan although it stipulated the withdrawal and the creation of a Palestinian state. They do not have a military option and they know that the U.S. will continue to maintain Israel's military superiority to prevent the liberation of their lands.

Even if they thought that the Saudi plan was inadequate they could have at least presented a suitable alternative and reached a compromise solution to show the world that they can differ, debate and decide on what is good for them.

'Full autonomy' talks a cruel fraud

By Lord Caradon

It is a delusion to talk of "full autonomy" for the Palestinians. Why? Because the Israeli government is rapidly proceeding with its policy of annexing the territory where full autonomy was to be granted.

Yet another meeting between Israeli and Egyptian ministers has just taken place, again without agreement. Indeed agreement is impossible as long as the Israeli government persists in its policies of annexation of East Jerusalem and the West Bank and Gaza. No Arab and no Egyptian could accept these policies.

On the question of the future of Jerusalem and Israeli settlements on the West Bank and Gaza the late President Sadat made Egypt's position very plain. He insisted that Arab sovereignty must be restored over East Jerusalem and that Israeli settlements in Palestinian lands must stop. No Arab and no Egyptian could ask for less.

So the so-called negotiations on "full autonomy" are a cruel fraud.

Meanwhile, as the deceptive negotiations proceed, in East Jerusalem and all round Jerusalem the concrete encirclement by highrise tenements on Arab land proceeds apace, and in the West Bank and Gaza scores of Israeli settlements are being constructed and extended. Palestinian land, and water too are being progressively expropriated. Only a few days ago Israeli Defense Minister Sharon threatened even more Israeli settlements on the West Bank.

The talk continues as the territory diminishes.

This is surely the essential issue dominating future Arab-Israeli relations and the hopes of eventual peace. No wonder that as the Israeli expropriations and constructions on Palestinian lands increase the Palestinians see their dreams of a country and a government and a capital of their own disappear. Hopelessness and desperation take over.

The prospect is that Israel will continue to depend for its security on the military intimidation of its neighbors, with the Palestinians remaining a scattered and a subject people.

But is it not of supreme importance to keep open the possibility of peace? Is the conception of a free Palestine alongside a secure Israel to be abandoned? Is the noble idea of two sister cities in Jerusalem with no barriers between them and freedom of movement in the Holy City for everyone to be forgotten?

Everything now depends on what takes place in Jerusalem and the West Bank and Gaza.

Would it not be conceivable that Israel, encouraged by opinion in the whole world — and specially in the United States — would call a halt to the policy of colonization and annexation? Maybe it is still not too late.

There must be before long another meeting of the United Nations Security Council, or possibly a world conference, on the future of the Middle East.

Would it not be the most statesmanlike and the most hopeful action if the Israeli government were to say now that pending another international effort

to find a peaceful settlement of the whole problem of the Middle East, Israel would forego the acquisition of more land and thus leave open the possibility of establishing a Palestinian homeland to be in peaceful cooperation with its neighbors East and West?

It is a choice between settlements and a settlement — between Israeli settlements in Palestinian lands on the one hand and a comprehensive peaceful settlement of the whole Israeli-Arab dispute on the other. If the Israeli government persists in its present policy of annexation there is no hope for the future. The Israeli government will have deliberately chosen the path of confrontation and conflict.

Long ago I called the Israeli settlements on the West Bank signposts to destruction. It is to be devoutly hoped that the Israeli leaders, and the Americans too, will read the signposts in time and turn back from a path which must in the end lead to disaster for everyone, and most of all for Israel.

The other way is still just possible — peace and cooperation between a free Palestine and a secure Israel. I am convinced that the great majority of Arabs — and I trust an increasing number of Israelis too — long for such a peace, the only escape from a dreadful downward road of hatred and bloodshed and destruction.

But there is precious little time left — and the future will be settled by the decision of the Israeli government in the present crisis, the decision either to continue to try to subdue the people of Palestine, or to set them free.

Pindling facing growing disenchantment

NASSAU, Bahamas — After 15 years in power, Bahamas Prime Minister Lynden Pindling looks set to win another five-year term despite growing disenchantment with his government and a deteriorating economy. With the death earlier this year of Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister Eric Williams, Pindling, 51, became the longest serving political leader in the English-speaking Caribbean.

Opponents of his Progressive Liberal Party (PLP) seem hopelessly divided. The two main opposition groups, the Social Democratic Party (SDP) and the Free National Movement (FNM) together hold only seven seats in the 38-member parliament and have proved unable to sink their differences and form a united front. SDP leader Norman Solomon, a 52-year-old white businessman, recently had to resign as official opposition leader when one of his MPs unexpectedly switched allegiance to the FNM. Henry Bostwick, 42, the FNM's parliamentary chief, became the new leader of the opposition earlier this month.

Solomon formed the SDP two years ago when he and three other white members of the non-defunct Bahamian Democratic Party refused to agree to a projected merger with the FNM. While striving to present an effective multiracial alternative to the PLP, whose membership is predominantly black, the SDP has suffered an image problem and a series of defections. The party now expects to run only five candidates in the next election, all in traditionally white areas.

The FNM is led by Kendall Isaacs, a lawyer who does not have a seat in parliament. It consists mainly of former members of the PLP who broke with Pindling after his 1967 election victory that peacefully ended white minority rule in this former British colony that is 85 per cent black. The FNM opposed the government in the 1972 general election, fought over the issue of independence from Britain. The FNM said the country was not ready. Pindling won a landslide victory and the following year presided over the independence celebrations.

Differences between the two main opposition parties and the PLP rest on personalities rather than basic policy issues. All three parties advocate a mixed economy, invite foreign investment and accept the system of parliamentary government bequeathed by the British.

Waiting in the wings, however, is the small, leftist Vanguard Nationalist and Socialist Party, led by John McCartney, a former professor of black studies at Purdue University in Indiana. In 10 years the Vanguard has failed to win a seat in parliament. It collected only one percent of the vote in the 1977 elections, when it ran only four candidates.

But Vanguard's young leadership promises full employment, free social services with funds to be generated by the introduction of a personal income tax, restrictions on foreign investment and public ownership and control of wealth. The Vanguard is vague about what such changes would mean in an economy currently based on tourism and financial services. But its rhetoric strikes a chord with young voters disillusioned with the PLP and confused by the squabbling of the parliamentary opposition.

More than 60 per cent of the population of

210,000 is under the age of 25 and the proportion is rising. Although the government has not released unemployment figures since 1975, estimates range from 15 to 30 per cent with the highest rate among 16- to 25-year-olds. A young and heavily unemployed electorate with no memories of the PLP's struggle before independence may reduce the government's chances of maintaining its 31-seat parliamentary majority.

At its annual convention last month the PLP ratified its 38 candidates for the elections, which may come as early as next spring, although Pindling can wait until October before he has to dissolve parliament. In his convention speech Pindling showed he was aware of the dissatisfaction of much of the country's youth.

"We should not fool ourselves," he said, "into believing that they are satisfied with our party, because they are not." But he added that: "There is no other realistic way that they can see but to build on the foundations we have already laid."

Political observers here concur that outright defeat of the PLP is improbable. (R)

Saudi Arabian press review

Thursday's newspapers dealt with the postponement of the 12th Arab heads of state summit and emphasized the necessity of implementing the principles of the Kingdom's peace plan for restoring the Arab nation's usurped rights and enabling the Palestinian people to realize their legitimate rights.

The papers said the Arabs were hoping that all Arab leaders will take part in the 12th Arab summit in Fez, in order to adopt a responsible and mature action for solving the Palestinian issue and heal other disputes.

The papers noted that Saudi Arabia, in spite of worldwide support for its peace plan, has shown great seriousness and concern by presenting the plan at the summit, so as to be discussed in an

honest and meaningful manner by all the Arab leaders in a spirit of solidarity and unity. "Saudi Arabia has repeatedly made it clear that its plan is a set of clear principles pointing to the realities of the region and aiming to realize the aspirations and causes of the Arab and Palestinian peoples," the papers said.

The papers stressed that the Kingdom has not introduced the peace plan with the aim of imposing it on the Arab nation, "but its prime goal was to evolve a unified approach for solving their fateful issue."

The papers pointed out that the Kingdom has been trying to integrate all the potentials and resources of the Arab nation for achieving the goals and objectives of their common destiny.

Cypriots see little hope in U.N. peace plan

By Juliet Pearce

NICOSIA — The on-off dialogue between the two feuding Cypriot communities entered a new phase last week with the tabling of yet another United Nations settlement proposal. Prepared by the U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, the plan is modestly labeled an "evaluation paper." It contains elements of the British-designed 1960 constitution as well as the demand for a "bi-zonal federation" by the Turkish Cypriot minority.

Waldheim's Cyprus representative, Hugo Gobbi, was careful when he tabled the proposal with the lukewarm approval of the protagonists. "It is an exercise to create a more constructive dialogue," said Gobbi, an Argentinian diplomat more at ease in Spanish and French than in English.

An official statement said: "The two sides put forward their initial views and general comments with regard to the document tabled." The next meeting was set for Dec. 2 to allow Gobbi time for consultation at U.N. headquarters in New York.

While careful not to pour cold water on the talks Greek and Turkish Cypriot negotiator privately see little hope of success for Waldheim's new "guidelines." At best, they regard them as an effort to prolong the dialogue, threatened by an increase of tension between Greece and Turkey after October's Socialist victory in Athens.

Andreas Papandreu, the new Greek premier, is on record as opposing the fruitless intercommunal talk in Cyprus as long as "foreign troops" remain on the island, a reference to the Turkish expeditionary corps which seized northern Cyprus in 1974.

The Turkish Cypriot side, backed by the Ankara government, agreed to the tabling of the U.N. plan simply because it includes the long-standing Turkish demand for a loose Cypriot federation of two separate zones, a concept known in local jargon as bi-zonality. Turkish Cypriot negotiator Umit Suleyman Onan, said the Waldheim paper "may be accepted as a basis for negotiations." The Greek Cypriot negotiator, George Ioannides, was more restrained. He said the document "could" help the talks but "is not in itself the basis for these talks."

Waldheim's plan — which is yet to be made officially public — was welcomed by the two most influential political parties on the Greek-speaking side of Cyprus, the Communist Akel and pro-Western Democratic Rally.

At the same time President Spyros Kyprianou was warned that should he oppose the tabling of Waldheim's paper, his forthcoming trip to the United States would have little meaning. Kyprianou is to meet President Reagan on Dec. 8. The United States claims that "every effort" is needed to keep up the "momentum" in the Cyprus talks.

There is little new in the Waldheim plan, except some details which could be worked out easily once the main obstacles are removed. And these obstacles — the size of the two zones, movement of the population and the question of refugees — are omitted from the secretary-general's "evaluation." Waldheim described his guidelines as "preliminary considerations (which do not exhaust the subject in which some vacuums should be filled through negotiation." The negotiations to which he refers have been going on since 1968, six years before the Turkish military intervention in Cyprus. — (ONS)

Ethics and aesthetics

By Adil Salahi

In our discussion of the basis of ethics last week we concluded that neither the principle of social benefit nor that of "strength" is adequate as a basis for the interpretation of ethics. The need for a different criterion was clearly felt.

Regardless of the effect of ethics and moral values on the life of the community or on the life of the individual we observe that sound morals emanate from a man with a healthy soul, and that sound actions come from a man who is endowed with physical health.

Hence we say that the combined "healthiness" of a man's body and soul must be taken as the criterion for the evaluation of ethics and moral values.

The man who is powerful enough to do as he pleases cannot be termed as healthy unless his power is restrained by certain checks which are acceptable to society. For a healthy soul is unlike a machine powered by steam or electricity and set in motion aimlessly. Such a machine can only cause damage and produce harm. The human being who enjoys unrestrained power will inevitably become a tyrant. Invariably, tyrants cause wide-spread misery and incalculable social damage. Hence the need for checks and controls.

The meaning of checks and controls is quite evident. They certainly do not mean unrestrained actions, or indulgence of all sorts of desires. They signify the ability to stop at a certain point; to do without what is actually wanted or desired for something which is higher or nobler. This is indeed what gives ethics their beautiful complexion.

That ethics and moral values are aesthetic is simply due to the fact that

the power of the soul is far higher than that of the machine. This is what enables man to discipline himself so as to do only what is befitting his dignity as a human being, to be his own master and not to let his caprice dictate what he does or omits.

Society may dictate to man what becomes him and what is unbecoming. But society cannot replace man's inner control which gives him mastery over his own caprice and prejudices. It is to this inner check that all ethics are attributable. Similarly, to it we attribute our aesthetic sense. Its presence in any individual is indeed an evidence of the "healthiness" of that individual and that he or she is free from any distortion or handicap.

This inner check is essential for any ethical or moral value. It enables man to defy the dictates of society, should it seek to impose on him something which is alien to his nature or something which conflicts with his aesthetic sense or has yearning for perfection. It gives man the power to rise above society and refuse to merely comply with its norms. This is indeed how new social values come into being.

The source of ethical beauty is simply man's feeling of responsibility and his determination to fulfil that responsibility to avoid coming to any "shame" which is, to him, the most severe type of punishment.

The Quranic term of that aesthetic sense may be freely translated as "the power of high resolve." It is indeed the source of every ethical value endorsed by the Qur'an.

We will elaborate further next week, Allah willing.

Islam in perspective

What the Qur'an teaches

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful
We have enjoined upon man goodness toward, his parents: his mother bore him by bearing strain upon strain, and his utter dependence on her lasted two years: (hence, man) be grateful to Me and your parents. To Me shall all things return. Should your parents endeavor to make you ascribe divinity, alongside Me, to that of which you have no knowledge, then do not obey them. But even then bear them company in this life with kindness, and follow the path of those who turn toward Me. In the end, to Me you all must return, and thereupon I shall make you truly understand all that you have done in this life.
 (Luqman 31, 14-5)

Our dialogue

Q: I have noticed, among non-Muslim expatriates, when someone drives a car with four ladies in it, they invariably jump to the conclusion that they are his wives. They may well be his daughters, but the general impression is that one marries four in one family. Could you give the Islamic view on polygamy and the current practice in Saudi Arabia.

M.C.A. Hassan
 P.O. Box 5809
 Jeddah

A: Islam allows a man to marry up to four wives at any one time. There are, however, certain restrictions such as that he could not be married to two sisters at the same time. He is also required to maintain absolute equality and justice between his wives. Should he fear that he may not be able to apply such a standard of fair treatment he should confine himself to one wife.

Having said that, I would like to

stress that the Islamic attitude to polygamy aims at meeting certain social needs. There are in every society a variety of situations where polygamy could provide the best answer.

There is, however, a lot of difference between what the law or religion permits and what people actually do. If people are permitted to do a certain thing it does not necessarily follow that all of them will do it. Thus in most, if not all, Islamic societies the vast majority of men marry only one wife.

To argue the case for legalized polygamy would take too much space. Islam is a way of life. Hence it provides answers to the problems people face in real life. These answers are well balanced, taking into consideration, people's needs, duties, abilities and desires.

As an Islamic country Saudi Arabia implements the laws of Islam. Hence polygamy is permissible by law within the limits prescribed by Islam.

Arab News welcomes questions about Islam, its principles and practices. Answers by our religious editor will be published in this section every Friday. Please address your letters to: the Religious Editor, P.O. Box 4556, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Life of the Prophet - 34 A sorrowful year

We saw last week how Quraysh's boycott of the Muslims and the Hashemites, was ended after being in force for close on three years. It was a period of much hardship endured by a large section of the Makkkan population. It did, however, have some benefits to Islam. For one thing it ensured that newcomers to Islam would come only from that breed of people who support the truth regardless of the hardship they may have to suffer as a result. Despite the boycott new recruits to Islam continued to trickle through, albeit on a very limited scale. They were, however, of the caliber no ideology can do without.

Another benefit of the boycott could be seen in the way it was ended (as explained in detail last week). The sufferings of the Hashemites moved the kind-hearted among the unbelievers to take action in defiance of the handlers, like Abu Jahl. This caused some disarray in the ranks of the unbelievers.

The Muslims and the Hashemites enjoyed their new found freedom to trade with the rest of the Makkans, and to mix socially with them. But more sorrow was awaiting the Muslims, and the Prophet in Particular. The Islamic calendar takes the Prophet's immigration to Madinah as its starting point. We, therefore, refer to the thirteen years he spent in Makkah, prior to his immigration, in relation to the beginning of his prophethood.

Thus, in the tenth year of Muhammad's prophethood his wife, Khadeejah, died. To him she was a kind, loving wife who cared a lot for her husband and for his mission. With her he found all the comfort a man expects from an understanding wife who shares with him all his feelings and worries. Khadeejah was indeed the Prophet's main supporter. Her departure meant that he no longer found the compassion with which she comforted him every time he came home feeling the disappointment of the Makkkan's rejection of his mission.

No sooner had Khadeejah died than Abu Talib, the Prophet's uncle and protector was taken ill. He was a man of 70 and it was clear that his illness would be his last.

The leaders of Makkah conferred among themselves on what the death of Abu Talib might signify in their relations with the Prophet. A delegation including the most

distinguished among them such as Utbah, Shaibah, Abu Jahl, Ummayyah ibn Khalaf and Abu Sufian went to Abu Talib and asked him to make some arrangements, of co-existence between them and Muhammad.

Abu Talib called the Prophet and said to him: "These are the leaders of your people. They have asked to see you for an arrangement of give and take."

The Prophet said, addressing the delegation, "I ask of you only one word. Should you give me that your authority over all the Arabs will be undisputed. The non Arabs will also submit to you."

Thinking that this signified a shift in the Prophet's position, Abu Jahl said: "Yes, indeed. We will give you that and ten worlds like it. What is it you ask?" The Prophet said: "You declare that you believe in the unity of Allah and renounce the worship of any god beside Him." The delegation clapped in disapproval. One of them said: "Do you, Muhammad, want to have only one god instead of all those gods. That is very strange indeed." Recognizing that the possibility of a compromise did not exist, the delegation left in disappointment. When they had gone Abu Talib said to the Prophet, "My nephew, I do not think you asked them too much." Encouraged by that remark, the Prophet said: "Then you, uncle, say that word. If it was not for fear that you and your clan would be abused after I had gone, and for fear that Quraysh would think I said it because I was afraid of death I would have said it, just to please you."

One report suggests that Al-Abbas Abu Talib's brother, noticed his lips moving just before he died. Stooping to listen, he then raised his head and confirmed to the Prophet that Abu Talib made that declaration which would have included him among the Muslims. In reply the Prophet said: "I have heard nothing." We simply do not know whether Abu Talib was a Muslim when he died.

The death of Khadeejah and Abu Talib meant that in one year the Prophet lost his comforter at home and his protector. It was such a great loss for the Prophet personally. That year is referred to as 'the year of sorrow'. But their deaths ushered in a new stage in the history of Islam.

Yokohama goal to return to 'greatness'

By Donald Kirk

YOKOHAMA — Destroyed by earthquake and battered in war, this historic port city 15 miles south of Tokyo aspires to recapture the international reputation that befell it almost by accident more than a century ago.

"Can Yokohama be said to be 'international' or qualified as an international city?" asks Isao Tono-Oka, secretary-general of the newly organized Yokohama Association for International Communications and Exchanges. Somewhat ruefully, he adds, "Yokohama had more international color in the past — from the time the port opened up to around the outbreak of the Pacific war."

It is more than a search for lost grandeur, however, that has impelled the city to launch a new campaign to put it back on the international map — to elevate it to the same level in terms of prestige and image as other great ports of Europe and Asia.

The city has drafted an ambitious plan for expanding its port, already the world's third largest, reclaiming land for industry and parks and emerging by the year 2000, according to a brochure on its "comprehensive plan," as a "new dynamic and humanistic center," with "both functions and environment befitting a city of the twenty-first century."

Before they can achieve that kind of goal, however, Yokohama's leaders believe they have to convince the world the city is as vital a force in Japanese life as it was in the halcyon era after the Shogunate in 1859 opened Japan to foreign trade — and picked this one-time fishing village as the principal port of entry.

The fact that Yokohama three years ago surpassed the central Japanese city of Osaka, once the nation's business and financial hub, in terms of population offers little solace to Tono-Oka as he talks about the city's gradual loss of prestige.

With the rapid modernization that followed the opening of the port, he observes, Yokohama flourished largely by exporting raw silk and importing foreign products and ideas. He cites the earthquake of 1923, in which more than 100,000 people died, as a key date in the decline of the city's "international characteristic."

Nowadays, however, Yokohama officials tend to blame first the air raids of World War II and then the American military occupation for the city's loss of prestige. "The U.S. greatly delayed our development," says Mayor Michikazu Saigo, a former bureaucrat in the central government.

The U.S. has returned most of the facilities once used for its own military purposes but appears determined to cling to one long pier jutting into the harbor among bustling factories and warehouses. "It's a very sensitive matter," says the mayor when asked whether the city will ever recover the pier.

Mayor Saigo does not foresee a major increase in the city's population, now 2.8 million, but predicts the port will someday turn into a regional hub at least equal to Singapore and Hong Kong in importance.

The fact that Yokohama still exudes an international aura more pronounced than that of almost any other Japanese city may simplify fulfillment of this dream. Despite a steady shift in foreign population from here to Tokyo, some 20,000 foreigners still live in certain well-defined areas of the city, extending from the "Chinatown" district of shops and restaurants to the "Bluff" on which European settlers built spacious homes, schools, churches — and even a hospital — overlooking the harbor. (ONS)

Jeddah presented in different media

By Raana Siddiqi

JEDDAH — Seven Impressions II, a sequel to last year's successful art exhibition, will open at the Redec art gallery tomorrow. Seven well known established artists residing in Jeddah will put on the week-long display with about a hundred renderings in a variety of techniques, styles and mediums.

Lebanese artist Leyla Farra needs no introduction in the art circuit. An interior decorator who studied architecture for two years, Mrs. Farra began painting twelve years ago. She was one of the founder members of the now defunct Jeddah Fine Arts Society and has exhibited her handiwork in the Kingdom, Lebanon and France.

"My favorite subject is Saudi Arabia," she says, "its old streets, buildings, houses and people fascinate me." Indeed, her many scenes of Saudi Arabia in impressionist style and sandy colors are complete with the most minute details. She feels that the choice of subdued sandy colors whether done in oil, acrylic or water color is most suitable to present



HAIL TO THE SUN: Mita Guglielmi shows faces from different parts of the world hailing the rising sun.

ent a true atmosphere of this predominantly desert land.

Mrs. Farra's training as an architect comes handy specially in her study of the buildings and street scenes. As a decorator, she likes to do big and ornate panels with stylized subjects and lines merging in a harmonious background.

Gabriele Mazzara who hails from Italy is an architect by profession who has been working in Jeddah for the past five years. His art training started at an early age in the studio of an Italian sculptor. After trying his hand at different painting techniques including 'Affresco', he settled for oil painting and ink design. He is a traditional figurative artist whose stylized and linear subjects, often in very bright orange yellow sun colors, stand out against a simple uncluttered background. One of the best examples of this style is his painting entitled "White Mosque on the Seaside" a creation of his imagination. Gabriele calls it a "kind of surrealistic dream."

Another of his eye catching paintings to be seen at the coming exhibition is a group of veiled Saudi women walking in a yellow sandy desert.

Dutch artist, Frans Op den Kamp is also an architect by training and has carried out commissions for Sheikh Abdul Rehman Naseef, Prince Saud Abdullah Faisal and Saudia. An avid traveler, Frans has kept a record of his journeys by architectural sketches of places he has visited. A complete record of the year long journey he took in 1970 through Africa, Europe, Russia and Japan resulted in a series of pencil, pen and ink studies. He has started adding a new dimension to his architectural expression by adding water color to part of the sketch. His sketches of old Saudi buildings and balconies are very realistic and remarkable in details.

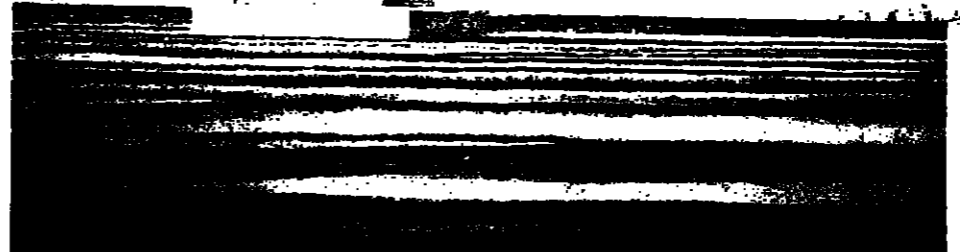
Parisien Patrice Bac studied art at the prestigious Ecole Boule and Ecole Camondo of Paris and also holds a degree in interior decoration. Most of his work is in oil, watercolor, ink or pencil. Detailed central figures stand out dramatically in most of his work against a



JEDDAH DOORWAY: Joseph Horton's work features old buildings, balconies and doorways.



WATER MARKET: Leyla Farra presents the Jeddah water market showing the water-bearers waiting in front of an old building.



WHITE MOSQUE: This interpretation of a mosque on the Red Sea was done by Gabriele Mazzara.

plain background. His favorite subjects — water, sky, birds and space — aerographed with ink added to a realistic oil drawing present an imaginary surrealistic effect.

Holder of a Bachelor's degree in music, American artist Joseph Horton studied art in Dakar where he worked with the Peace Corps. During this period he studied art under Ben Bodini, a commercial artist and with an American painter Carol B. Taylor. He has also attended summer courses at the Art Students League of New York. A resident of Jeddah for the past five years, he has done numerous drawings and paintings of the Aidrus, Yemen, and Eshbaam districts of Jeddah.

Horton's detailed and highly decorative paintings of the old buildings, balconies and

doorways are in bright colors. His favorite medium is oil though he has also done some black and white prints.

Syrian artist Hisham Ayesh studied art in his native land and as sports supervisor for a local hotel, he is interested in sport scenes and flowers. He presents these subjects in modernistic style. His sports and Olympic games paintings are figurative, represented more through color than form, his flowers stand out dramatically against a dark background. He also uses collage techniques.

Mita Guglielmi, an art teacher, uses light, shining colors to present positive view of the world and human relations. Her favorite subjects, marine views and figurative elements are gay and fresh in predominantly deep blues and bright orange colors.

Foreign food restaurants maintain a Moscow spirit

By Bryan Brunley

MOSCOW, (AP) — The list of foreign food restaurants in the Soviet capital reads like the roster of world communist capitals. But from the Peking to the Warsaw to the Havana, the spirit is as Russian as borscht. "We have two menus," explained a waiter at the newest foreign eatery in Moscow, the Ramayana Indian Restaurant which opened this fall.

"On one menu we have Indian food, but I must say that it all tastes the same. Why don't you order from this one?"

He offered a menu listing such Russian favorites as sturgeon and borscht; a traditional beet and cabbage soup.

Indian chefs prepared food at the Ramayana for the first two months of its existence and then departed, he said.

A waiter at the Peking Restaurant counseled against Szechuan chicken. "That dish is very hot. Why don't you try our friendship salad?"

The "friendship salad," perhaps nostalgically named for days of amity between Moscow and Peking, is a Soviet-stale meat salad.

Moscow, a city of 8 million, has scores of Russian restaurants but surprisingly few featuring foreign cuisine. It has no French or Italian restaurants, although it has several offering cuisine from individual Soviet republics — including food from the Caucasus Mountains and Central Asia.

Pizza is available in a small pizzeria on a narrow side street a few blocks from the Kremlin. Customer must eat standing up at the "cafe pizzeria," which sells only one type of pizza — cheese and five black olives on a crust that falls well short of world pizza standards.

There is little variety in food and atmosphere from restaurant to restaurant. The establishments feature dancing to highly amplified rock bands and are likely to disappoint those seeking a quiet spot to enjoy exotic fare.

Soviet authorities occasionally open a new eating place with food from an allied country, or more rarely, from the Socialist bloc.

Chefs from the featured country are generally invited to instruct Russians in their culinary arts, but later they go home, the restaurants seem to drift back toward Soviet cuisine and atmosphere.

Members of Moscow's sizeable Indian community say they avoid the Ramayana. One Indian said: "It was very disappointing."

A Hungarian resident of Moscow says the Budapest, the Hungarian restaurant, has gone from fair to poor in recent years.

Patrons of the Peking restaurant say its fare was tasty before the Sino-Soviet rift of the early 1960s. But declined when relations soured.

Unlike most of Moscow's foreign restaurants, whose decors show little imagination, the Peking is hung with paper lanterns and decorated with red beams and columns resembling Chinese architecture.

However, a Soviet rock band dispelled the oriental mood on a recent evening by playing Beatles songs in English. Most of the Peking's menu is devoted to "our special dishes, Russian cuisine," although a few Russianized Chinese dishes are available. For example, a bamboo shoot "salad" is transformed into a sort of cole slaw by the addition of and carrots.

Italy getting 'wilder all the time' crime rate increases over inflation

By Nick Kotch

NAPLES, Italy, (R) — When Tonino was in the Neapolitan underworld, the "Camorra," the worst thing he ever did was drive his scooter into a rebellious shopkeeper, breaking his leg. "That was 10 years ago. Nowadays, if I was still a Camorrista, they'd tell me to kill him," said Tonino.

Naples has always had its wild side but as Tonino, now a taxi driver explained, it's getting wilder all the time. A code of conduct and mutual respect used to exist between the gangs.

That code is under severe strain, largely due to the earthquake on Nov. 23 last year. The bodies of more than 200 murder victims in 1981 provide the evidence.

The rate increased at least 50 percent on 1980 and as one senior police officer in the city's homicide squad put it, gangs are killing in order to survive.

"This is an economic war. It's not that people are more ferocious, it's just that they're getting poorer," he said.

The earthquake forced more than 100,000 Neapolitans to leave their cracked shops in the central "Bassi" quarter where the Namorra has its traditional headquarters.

Shops are still open but fewer customers mean that the monthly protection payments are becoming hard to levy, let alone increase. Yet 29 percent inflation hits gangsters too. Business is bad since the earthquake Tonino has lived in a caravan.

Officially, about one-fifth of the 1.2 million Neapolitans are involved in crime,

mainly in the smuggled cigarette industry which is their main employer.

The police tolerate the smuggling, because the alternative would be worse — thousands more people resorting to serious crime in order to feed themselves.

Nor is there any noticeable mood of concern in police headquarters about the gang warfare raging in the city.

"Almost all the victims are hardened criminals who happen to live in a sub-society where the penalty for breaking rules is summary execution, without trial or jury," said one experienced officer.

"It is extremely rare for innocent people to be killed. Perhaps the same chance as a roof tile falling on your head," he said.

But the carnage is not just the result of a struggle to grab shrinking profits. Another cause is Don Raffaele Cutolo.

Cutolo has become a legend in Italy as the most unforgiving gang boss in Naples since the war. Aged 41, he created an enormous empire backed by as many as 400 gunmen based in the new Naples, the suburbs of concrete apartment blocks that surround the city.

"He forced the local gang leaders into a sort of federation, giving them 'technical support' represented by his killers," the senior police source continued.

Cutolo achieved all this despite being sentenced to life imprisonment for murder in 1963 at the age of 22. Apart from 15 months on the run when he escaped in 1978 Cutolo has spent the last 18 years in prison either in a cell or in the psychiatric unit. He runs his gang from jail.

"One thing is certain. Cutolo is mad, he's a megalomaniac who does not accept any normal limits," the detective said. "For that reason, the others have decided to fight back and many of the gangsters killed this year have been his men."

Police say they have arrested almost all the professional killers used by the big gangs. But their departure from the scene has increased the anarchy.

Police say young hoodlums from the outskirts of town will kill for one million lire (\$1,100) and leave a man hobbling for the rest of his life by shooting his legs for as little as 400,000 lire (\$320).

Realist painter's goal showing hidden beauty

ROME (AP) — Gregorio Sciltian's paintings have been criticized for looking too much like photographs, but the 82-year-old realist painter mocks Picasso and other well known abstract artists.

"I am the 20th Century's Leonardo Da Vinci and Picasso is only the most successful business venture in the art world," the painter said in an interview in his mansion overlooking Rome's Tiber river and St. Peter's dome.

"The art of painting hit the bottom of the well with Paul Klee's commas, Mondrian's little squares, and all the other abstractions," Sciltian said. He criticized displays by other Italian artists whose works often appear at Rome's Modern Art Gallery.

Sciltian has won fame for his portraits, stills, and allegories which have been purchased by leading museums and private collectors all over the world.

One of his latest works — a 265-by-315 centimeter (8.5-by-10 foot) canvas titled *the eternal illusion* — has been valued at 300

million lire (\$240,000).

A respected Italian art critic recently wrote that Sciltian's portrait of Duke Graziano Visconti's brother of the late Italian movie director Lino Visconti, was one of the best portraits of the century.

When he was trying to launch his career in Paris in the 1920s, however, Sciltian had to do odd jobs to support himself because he could not sell any of his out-of-fashion paintings.

"I fought tenaciously against the tower of Babel built by the modernists in art," Sciltian said.

"The task of painting is the exaltation of the beauty of the visual world, and I decided to devote my entire life to that task."

The ultimate task of painting has been, and always will be, the achievement of the vision of reality," he said. The artist recalled the story of a lifesize painting of a pope by Titian, which was supposedly so lifelike that people thought it was the pontiff himself.

85 percent of counterfeits American

A difficult international crime, false dollars cause big problems

By Jeffrey Ulbrich

PARIS (AP) — Acting on a tip from the U.S. Secret Service, French police last month swooped down on two men at a Paris hotel shortly after their arrival from Geneva. Result — 25,000 counterfeit 20 dollar bills and two arrests.

Routine, says Harold G. Thomas, special agent in charge of the five-man Secret Service office in Paris, the only foreign-based facility of its kind in the world.

U.S. counterfeiting specialists, though lacking any legal powers outside the United States, work closely with police from many nations in the struggle against what authorities call one of the most difficult crimes of all to solve.

According to Juan Luis Garcia-Llovera, the Spaniard who heads the anti-counterfeiting section at Interpol, the Paris-based international criminal police agency, 85 percent of all counterfeit money in the world is American, and Europe is the favorite playground of manufacturers and distributors.

"In most countries, the problem of false dollars is bigger than the problem with their own currencies," Garcia said.

Why the dollar? "People are less familiar with the money,"

says Thomas. "It is in effect almost an international medium of exchange, highly acceptable throughout the world. Regrettably also, in the opinion of many police agencies, it is an easier item to counterfeit than some European currencies."

Jean-Paul Coffre, deputy head of the French police's anti-counterfeiting force, agreed. The dollar, he said, "is relatively easy to counterfeit because there are only two colors, there is no watermark and the format has never changed."

According to Interpol, \$16,931,780 in counterfeit U.S. currency was seized outside the United States in 1980, compared to nearly \$65 million seized inside the country.

There are nearly 8,200 different types of counterfeit U.S. currency, including 389 new ones that appeared in 1980. The figures for types of counterfeits never decline simply because of the U.S. system, all dollar issues are good forever, Garcia said.

Interpol still picks up phony U.S. money made 40 or 50 years ago, he said. Counterfeiting is changing with the times, both in technique and organization. Gone are the artists with the green eyeshades and magnifying glasses who spent days etching plates by hand. Today's counterfeiters, like legitimate printers, prefer working with offset equipment and are keeping a close eye on the

development of color copier technology.

As always, however, paper remains the most frequent undoing of the counterfeiters. Paper quality, texture and thickness is difficult to imitate and, with U.S. currency, the red and blue fibers in the paper are a formidable obstacle.

The best work is what police call "bleached" counterfeits, where the crooks take real one dollar bills, bleach off the printing and reprint them with a higher denomination. The process, however, is difficult and slow.

The problems for police are numerous. For one, printing plants are never in continuous operation. Typically, a printing operation prints a large quantity, then shuts down until all the money has been distributed, or a new order comes along.

"Organized groups are becoming more and more involved in counterfeiting," says Interpol's latest report on the subject. "...currency counterfeiting is now frequently connected with other kinds of crime, such as drug trafficking, exploitation of prostitution, arms and diamond trafficking."

According to police, Italy is the hotbed of counterfeiting and many investigations ultimately lead there. In recent years, the level of counterfeiting in Colombia has been climbing fast.



VALUABLE JAR: George Cottrell poses with the 16th Century Ming jar he found in pieces and restored it. The jar has fishes with lotus plants and has been appraised at as much as \$60,000.

Farmer could net \$45,000 from pottery

LONDON — Patience and curiosity will soon pay off for George Cottrell, who in 1962 found 24 small pieces of pottery, assembled them into their original form, a rare 16th-Century Ming jar, and plans to auction it off soon for from \$45,000 and \$60,000.

It sounds easier than it was according to Cottrell, who found the pottery soon after he bought a small farm near Wantage, Oxfordshire in 1962. Cottrell and his wife Mollie began gluing the pieces together to while away the evenings. He said none of the pieces he found were bigger than six inches.

After gluing the jar together the Cottrells discovered that one piece of their puzzle was missing, so they glued up the hole and used the jar as a flower pot. Thirteen years after the pieces were originally found, Cottrell was digging and raking and found the last piece which made it complete.

The jar sat for many years until the Cottrells invited a local antique dealer to appraise some antique furniture. The visit resulted in the dealer recognizing the vase as an authentic Ming and consulting experts about its possible value.

A specialist on Chinese porcelain at Phillips Auctioneers here said that the 14-inch high jar assembled by Cottrell closely resembles a Ming jar they sold last year to a Japanese millionaire for \$500,000.

Although the Cottrell's jar was stuck together with ordinary builders masonry glue, experts have expressed their admiration at the quality of the work.

Soviets lose interest in science, students urged, reverse the trend

By Ralph Boulton

KISHINYOV, Soviet Moldavia, (R) — Students and lecturers in the Moldavian city of Kishinyov are fighting to revive declining interest in science among young people, which could threaten the future of the Soviet economy.

In the years since World War II the Soviet Union produced many of the world's top physicists, mathematicians and technicians. Competition to enter its scientific and technical academies was furious and professors could choose from the cream of Soviet youth.

But the rector of Kishinyov University, Boris Melnik, is troubled by a trend which has long worried governments in the West.

"Over the last 10 years we have seen a clear fall in enthusiasm among young people for the natural sciences and the technical disciplines, compared to the humanities such as history. This has been noticed by my colleagues all over the country," he said.

In the early 1970s the university, which has about 13,000 students, received two applications for every place in the humanities faculties and five for each vacancy in math and applied physics. But now the ratio has been reversed, he said.

"Every week we send out lecturers and students to schools, social centers, factories and collective farms to read lectures on science to inspire interest."

"I think it is a passing phenomenon but we felt we had to do something. The response we have had from our visits suggests we have good chances of success," he added.

Mikhail Lubashko, a vice-president of the Moldavian Academy of Sciences, which supervises research in the republic, says the trend is not reflected at a higher level and holds no long-term dangers.

"We are making efforts to propagate science with young people, including lectures and school visits and exhibitions. The entire future of our country relies on scientific progress — our industry, fuel supplies — and there can be no question of a decline in science," he said.

But competition for places is dropping off even at the elite technical institutes, such as Moscow's Baumann College, which has turned out many of the country's top cosmologists. At some there are not enough applications to fill places.

By contrast, faculties offering courses in commerce receive 19 applications for every vacant place.

An engineer, interviewed by the weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta* (Literary Gazette) recently, complained that this was having a serious effect on standards in industry. Expansion of scientific research has also decreased.

According to the monthly *Voprosy Ekonomiki* (Questions of Economics) the rate of growth of state expenditure on applied and experimental scientific research was almost 11 percent in the years 1951-79. But in the final four years of this period it fell to less than four percent.

Similarly, the number of people employed in this area grew at an average annual rate of 6.4 percent from the early 1950s until the mid-1970s. But in the late 1970s it fell to

three percent.

Lev Gatovski, chairman of the Soviet Academy of Sciences' council for scientific-technical development told a Moscow press conference recently the decline reflected increased efficiency in the field of research.

But *Voprosy Ekonomiki* argues that a vital area of the Soviet economy is falling into neglect and that industry is already feeling the consequences.

"Fundamental experimental research is lagging... as a result, technological innovations are often being introduced before they have been fully developed and tested. This is causing serious problems in industry," the journal complained.

Inefficient and over-priced Soviet machinery is becoming less competitive on world markets and the need for western imports growing.

The high costs are also forcing up prices of factory goods from agricultural produce to textiles whatever industry cannot secure government subsidies.

Soviet experts who acknowledge a bottleneck in technological progress offer several possible explanations.

The rector of Kishinyov University argues that heightened interest in history and the arts reflects a rapid rise in cultural standards, but that science will soon regain its former popularity with young people.

'Stars' in China ride bikes, top salary is \$180 a month

By Liu Heng Shing

SHANGHAI, China, (AP) — Zhang Yu is the top movie actress in China. So when she goes to work in the morning, she adjusts her fashionable European sunglasses and hops on her bicycle. Just like everyone else.

Stopped by a traffic cop for her erratic cycling, Miss Zhang lowers her shades, apologizing profusely. Recognizing a celebrity, the flustered lawman asks for an autograph and sends the 24-year-old movie star on the way to the Shanghai film studio.

Such are the few benefits that come with being China's top actress of 1980, an achievement which brings no big money no agents, no limousine, no chic lunches, no name in lights.

In China's Hollywood, stars are paid by seniority, not on talent or box office draw. The highest-paid actor or actress earns 300 yuan (\$180) a month, and the hope to have a private telephone.

Miss Zhang earns 51 yuan (\$32) a month, lives with her parents or in a studio dormitory with other unmarried actresses, stands in line to buy vegetables, shares household chores and attends political study sessions where she is told performers must be patriots and movies must serve China's modernization. Her romantic life is a chaste secret, unprobed by even one of China's movie magazines.

With close to one billion people, China has more movies than any other country. Last year 3 billion tickets were sold, many to peasants who watched flickering films on granary walls and paid for with a fresh egg if they lacked the price of admission (4-18 cents).

But China's film industry has some of the Hollywood mystique. The biggest film magazine, *Mass Cinema*, has 9 million readers; last year 100,000 young men and women applied for 40 seats in the prestigious Central Film Academy, where political connections help.

There are 1,000 government-employed actors and actresses and seven major studios, ranging from a vast setup left by Japanese invaders in Manchuria to the tiny Pearl River Studios near Canton. Last year, China turned out 76 feature films, seven times more than during the chaotic 1966-76 cultural revolution. This year will bring more.

Based on a poll of its readers, *Mass Cinema*

gave Miss Zhang its "Hundred Flowers Award" — China's equivalent of the "Oscar" — for best actress for her performance in *Love at Mount Lu*.

She played a Chinese-American who visits China and falls in love, but finds that his parents were communists and enemies of her parents during the civil war. Love and patriotism triumph; boy gets girl, and they live happily ever after.

While the film presented clear political messages, many young people apparently swooned over Miss Zhang's Western-style clothes and easy-going Western ways.

Miss Zhang was discovered by a Shanghai director scouting high schools for pretty faces and talent seven years ago. That was near the end of the cultural revolution, when arts were a shambles and training was nil.

After she landed the movie role, the fan mail began — eventually in such quantities that postal officials have complained to her that there is too much.

"Some guys write asking if I received their presents," she said in an interview. "Of course, I say, but all they really want are my letters."

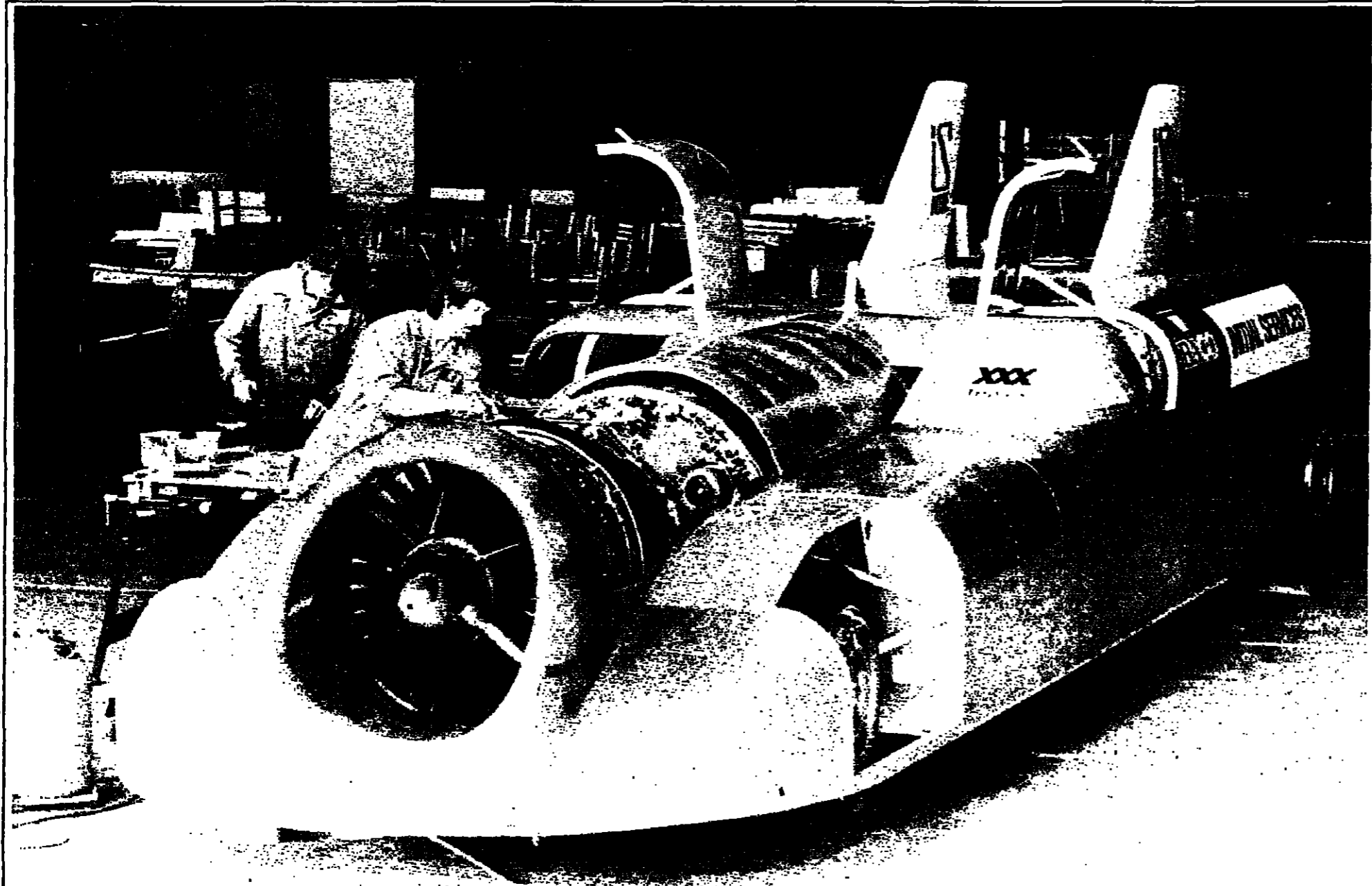
She said she is "really moved" to see fans from the provinces waiting outside the studio, "just to catch a glimpse of me."

China's film industry, viewed in the 1930s as avant garde, is struggling now to recover from the cultural revolution which produced a lot of drab political fare. Many films were ordered by Jiang Qing, wife of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and leader of the "gang of four." Who was once a grade-B actress herself.

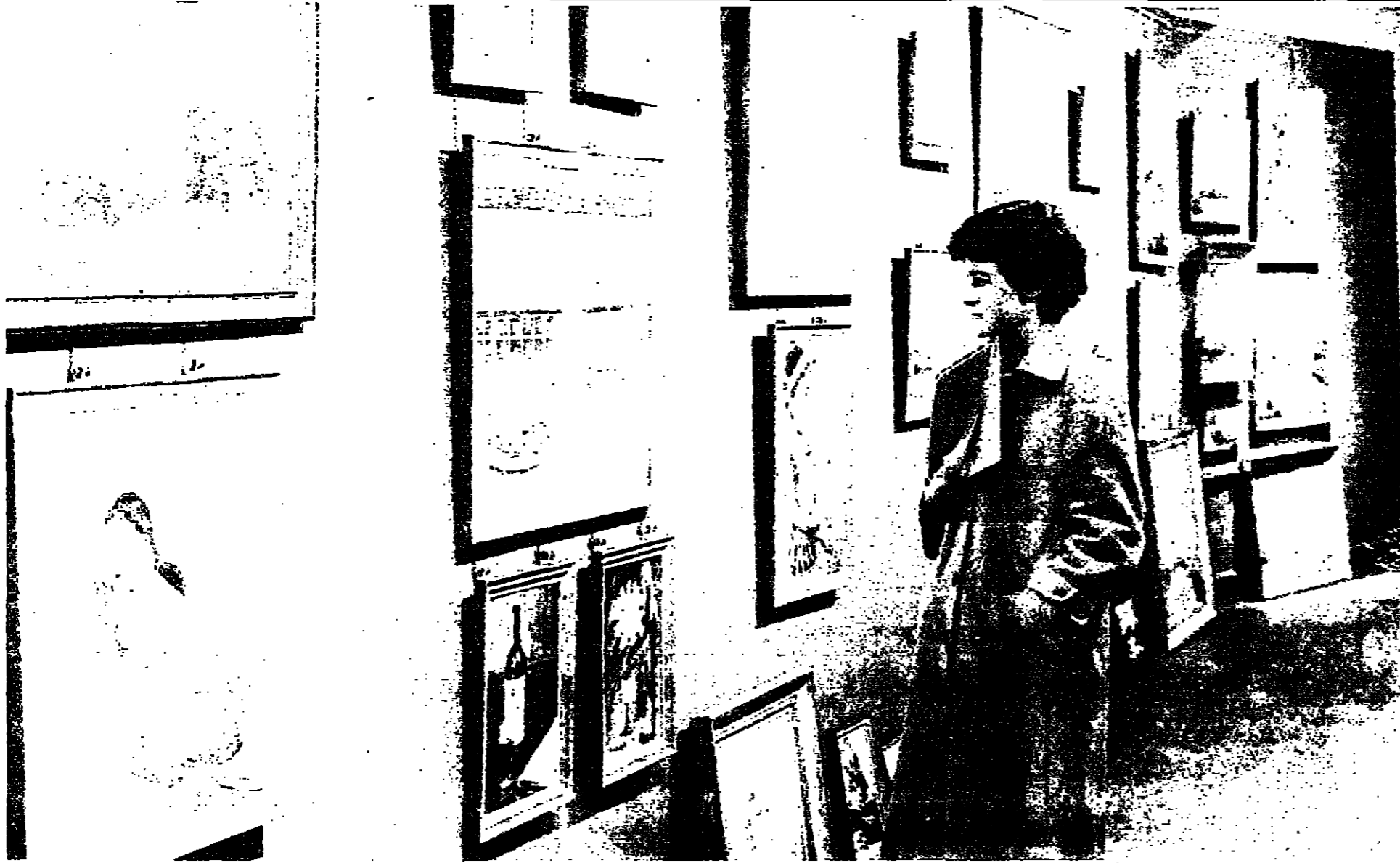
While forcing proletarian art on the masses, it is said, she secretly imported *Gene Wild*, *The Wind* and *Greta Garbo* films for her private viewing.

While Madame Jiang held sway, factories were given quotas for attendance the propaganda films and filmmakers; stars and critics often were persecuted. Screen heroes never fell in love; to do so was bourgeois weakness.

Director Chen Hui-Kei of the Peking Film Studio laughs now about the period, recalling that heroes always had backlighting to produce a "saint halo" and were not shot from low angles to seem larger. Today's love and adventure films are less interested in politics and some, though praiseworthy by Western standards, are considered racy.



JET-POWERED CAR: Britain's Thrust 2 is shown preparing for trials before London businessman Richard Noble took the wheel and broke the world land speed record of 622.407 mph at Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah. The 34,000 hp machine was built with the technical aid and support of 162 British companies and is designed to achieve speeds in excess of 650 mph. Its aluminum body is built on a steel space frame chassis, the engine is a Rolls Royce Avon previously used in Royal Air Force Lightning aircraft.



PRINCE PHILIP'S PAINTINGS: An exhibition of paintings by the Duke of Edinburgh, including landscapes, still-lives, abstracts and portraits was recently shown at Sotheby's in London. The paintings were sold to raise money for the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme.



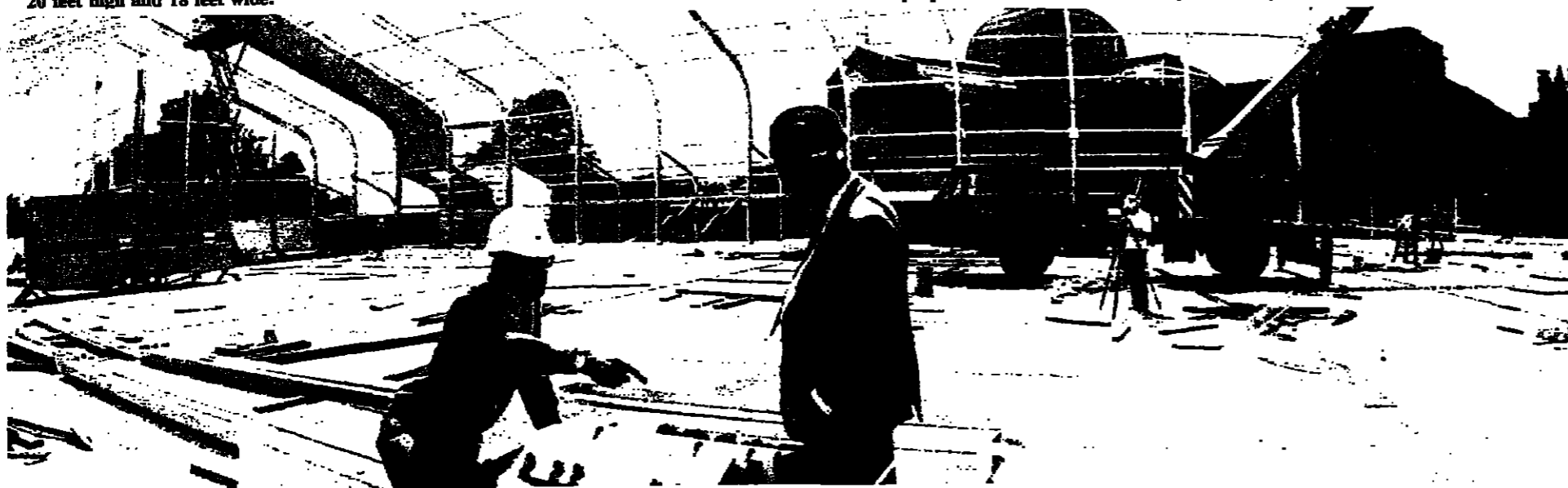
FIRE PROTECTION: Although there is a roaring inferno on one side of the wall, its foil mesh and paint construction will blister and swell, but not burn. The system was designed to contain flames in a given area and reduce heat transmission into storage vessels.



SHIMMERING SCULPTURE: Artist Michel Santry with his 3 1/4 ton shimmering stainless steel and acrylic sculpture which forms the focal point at the entrance to the Barbican Center for Arts and Conferences in London. The sculpture is lit by both natural and artificial light and has 246 individual sections arranged in the shape of an octahedron over 20 feet high and 18 feet wide.



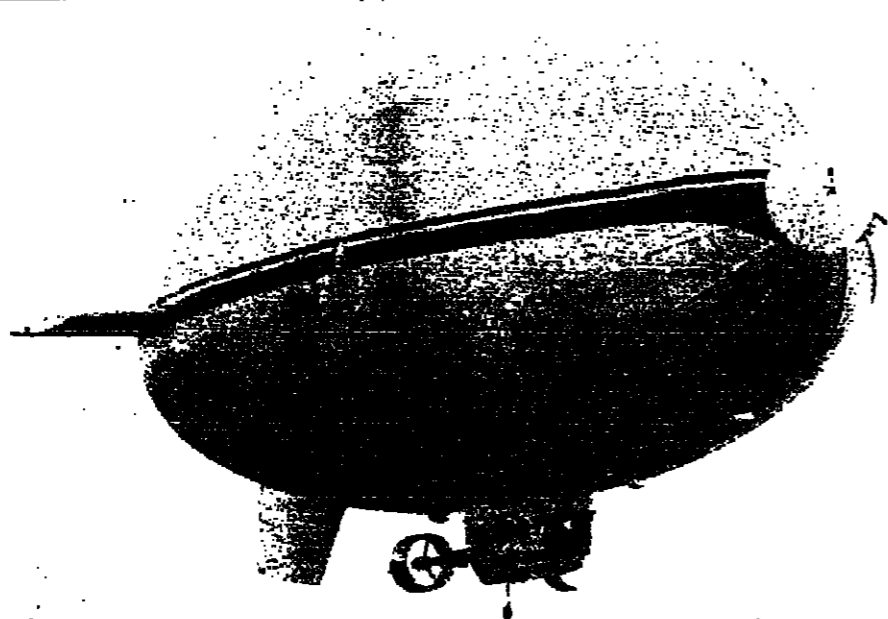
FEEDING TIME: This diver is very popular with the underwater residents at the Miami Seaquarium in Florida. He plays the playful porpoises and other fish. Sometimes the porpoises like the two shown here get very playful and butt him to give them more food.



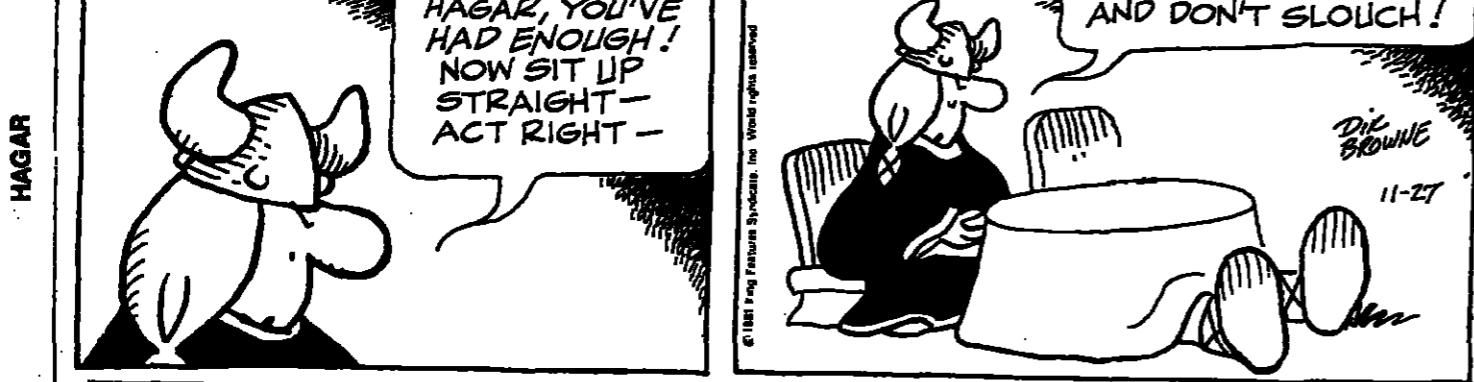
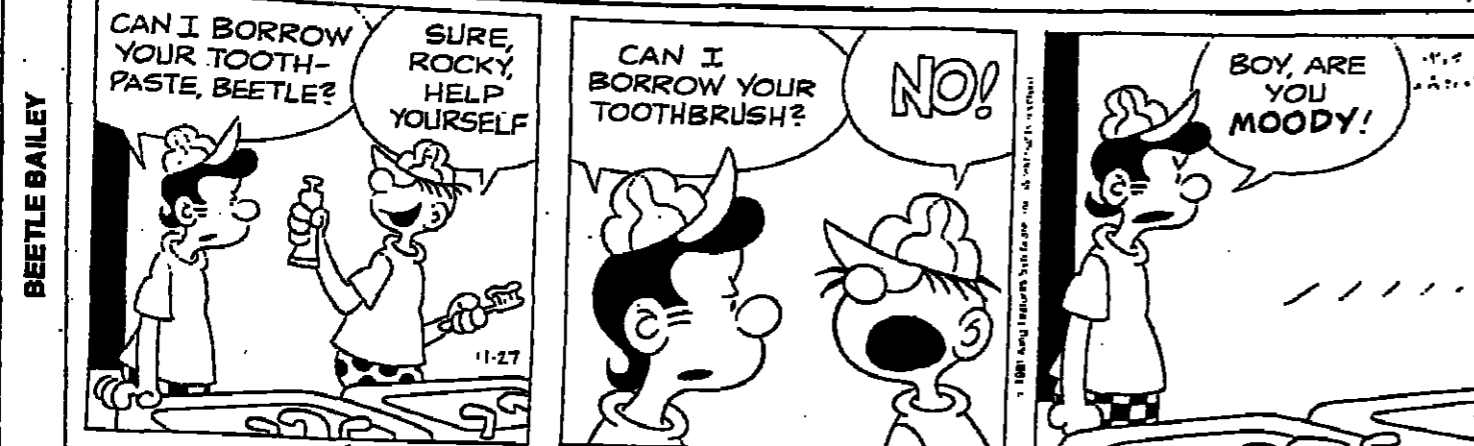
NEW BUILDING: The huge steelspan is in place for London's latest exhibition and conference center. Alexandra Pavilion has a clear span of 1.3 trillion meters and is constructed of aluminum coated steel frame bolted together.



LIGHTNING STRIKES: This photograph shows the leading edge of a helicopter blade as it was hit by a simulated bolt of lightning. The picture was taken at the Culham Lightning Studies Unit where scientists are studying the effects of lightning on aircraft.



MAIDEN FLIGHTS: First flight of the helium-filled Skyship 500 is shown at the left. The flight lasted for two hours with the craft covering 100 miles at a cruising speed of 55 mph. Right, the 146 Feederliner, a new short-haul aircraft features low fuel consumption and noise levels. This jet is designed to replace twin turboprop airplanes with models to seat from 88 to 102 passengers. The plane is capable of making short take-offs and landings.



"ALWAYS TURKEY SAMWICHES, TURKEY SOUP... JUST ONCE CAN'T WE HAVE TURKEY CHILI?"

arab news Calendar

SAUDI ARABIA	DUBAI	BAHRAIN	Radio Jeddah	Radio Riyadh	Langue Francaise	BBC	VOA
6:00 Religious Program 6:45 Daily Arabic Series 8:00 Arabic News 8:30 Family Magazine 9:30 English News 9:45 Tomorrow's Program 9:50 English Film 11:30 Ramadan Program 11:35 Ya Siyoun Noon Prayers 1:00 News 1:15 World In A Week 1:30 Sports Program 1:45 Cartoons 2:00 Arabic Series 2:15 Ya Siyoun 2:30 Religious Program 2:45 Ramadan Program 3:00 English News 3:15 Arabic Series 3:30 Quran 3:45 Arabic Film 4:00 Religious Program 4:15 Arabic Series 4:30 Quran 4:45 Arabic Film 5:00 Religious Program 5:15 Arabic Series 5:30 Quran 5:45 Arabic Film 6:00 Family Magazine	5:00 Quran 5:10 Mark & Mandy 5:40 Cinema World 6:40 Lucky Jim 7:00 To Rome With Love 7:25 Who Dares? Who Wins? 7:50 Islamic History 8:00 Local News 8:10 Dallas 9:00 Dallas 10:00 World News 10:25 Bogner 10:50 Feature Film (link with Channel 10)	3:00 Quran 3:15 Religious Talk 3:20 Program Preview 3:25 Cartoons 3:30 Arabic Film 3:45 Quran 4:00 Religious Program 4:15 Arabic Series 4:30 Quran 4:45 Arabic Film 5:00 Religious Program 5:15 Arabic Series 5:30 Quran 5:45 Arabic Film 6:00 Family Magazine	1:00 Opening 1:01 Holy Quran 1:05 Program Review 1:07 Great of Guidance 1:12 Light Music 1:20 Oldies but Goodies 1:25 Music Roundabout 2:15 On Islam 2:25 Radio Magazine 2:30 Light Music 3:00 News 3:10 Press Review 3:15 Light Music 3:20 The Life of the Prophet 3:30 Selection of Music 3:45 Light Music 3:50 Holy Quran 4:00 Program Review 4:07 Great of Guidance 4:12 Light Music 4:15 News 4:25 Reflections of A Muslim 4:30 Hello 4:35 Aspects of Arab Civilization 9:30 News 9:35 S. Chronicle 9:40 News 9:45 News 10:45 Today's Short Story 11:00 Music of the Masters 11:05 A Rendezvous with Dreams 12:00 Closesdown.	14:00 Holy Quran 14:05 Islamic Concept 14:07 Islamic Program 14:12 Top of the Pop 14:45 Arabic Song 15:00 News 15:15 From the Press 15:20 Islam & The Future 15:30 Islamic Concept 15:40 Aspects of Arabic Civ 15:50 Islamic Program 16:00 French Program 16:05 Holy Quran 20:05 Summary 20:15 Way of Islam 20:16 Oldies but Goodies 20:46 Radio Magazine 21:11 Storage Structure 21:30 News 21:40 Holy Chronicle Today's Diary 21:50 Islamic Concept 18:15 Chanson Arabe 18:30 Musique 18:45 Grosses Tunes 19:00 Grosses Tunes 19:15 Grosses Tunes 19:30 Information; Revue de Presse; Closures.	0600 Overture; Verdes Et 0615 Bonjour; 0620 Variations; 0630 Club des Juniors; 0645 Chansons enfanternes; 0650 Informations; Lament sur les informations; 0700 Musique; 0830 Variations; 0845 Musique; Closures; 0900 Overture; Lament sur le Coran; 0915 Musique Classique; 0930 Chanson Arabe 0945 Musique; 1000 Grosses Tunes; 1015 Grosses Tunes; 1030 Informations; Revue de Presse; Closures.	0700 Newswatch 0705 Letter from London 0710 World News 0715 Financial News 0720 News 0725 Religious News 0730 World News 0735 News 0740 News 0745 News 0750 News 0755 News 0800 News 0805 News 0810 News 0815 News 0820 News 0825 News 0830 News 0835 News 0840 News 0845 News 0850 News 0855 News 0900 News 0905 News 0910 News 0915 News 0920 News 0925 News 0930 News 0935 News 0940 News 0945 News 0950 News 0955 News 1000 News 1005 News 1010 News 1015 News 1020 News 1025 News 1030 News 1035 News 1040 News 1045 News 1050 News 1055 News 1100 News 1105 News 1110 News 1115 News 1120 News 1125 News 1130 News 1135 News 1140 News 1145 News 1150 News 1155 News 1200 News 1205 News 1210 News 1215 News 1220 News 1225 News 1230 News 1235 News 1240 News 1245 News 1250 News 1255 News 1300 News 1305 News 1310 News 1315 News 1320 News 1325 News 1330 News 1335 News 1340 News 1345 News 1350 News 1355 News 1400 News 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Trade gain \$2.4b

Bonn records \$1.3b surplus

BONN, Nov. 26 (R) — West Germany has announced its first balance of payments surplus for more than two years...

Data released by the federal statistics office showed a current account surplus of 2.9 billion marks (\$1.3 billion) last month...

Bank economists said they had anticipated an improvement, but that the October surplus was larger than expected.

Wheat accord hopes dim

LONDON, Nov. 26 (AFP) — The prospects of a new international wheat agreement being negotiated next year are slim...

The 34 countries belonging to the IWC will examine proposals for a new international wheat trade convention which, together with the international food aid convention...

The present agreement, which was due to expire last month, was extended for two years to allow time for fresh discussion on a new pact.

Some delegates would like to see the agreement overhauled to put less emphasis on economic clauses and more on technical aid and the sharing of information.

GATT plans 'Tokyo-round' follow-up

GENEVA, Nov. 26 (AFP) — Delegates to the annual meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) decided here to call a ministerial conference next year to thrust out GATT priorities for the rest of the decade.

A GATT communiqué said the conference would be a follow-up to the ministerial conference held 10 years ago which gave rise to the "Tokyo round" of tariff-cutting talks.

It said the conference, first proposed last spring, would examine the results of the Tokyo round, and focus on the trade problems of developing countries.

Japanese delegate Fumihiko Suzuki said differences over the date and agenda of the proposed conference would be sorted out at the next meeting of the GATT council Dec. 7.

the surplus was in line with the recent improvement in the payments position. He said it supported the ministry's forecast that the current account deficit should be halved next year.

The main reason for the turnaround from September's deficit of two billion marks (\$900 million) was a big rise in the trade surplus to 5.34 billion marks (\$2.4 billion) from 3.48 billion marks (\$1.57 billion) the previous month.

West German industry has experienced a strong surge in export demand this year, helped by the mark's weakness against other currencies which has made German goods more competitive in world markets.

Iran faces cash flow crisis

LONDON, Nov. 26 (AFP) — Over the past few days Iran has virtually ceased paying bills in foreign currency because the central bank is experiencing "temporary cash flow difficulties", the Financial Times said Thursday.

It recalled that in September the central bank stopped providing letters of credit for two weeks. Since then the handling of them has been slow due to administrative delays.

Iran's currency shortage stems from large scale imports of food, pharmaceuticals, spare parts, refined petroleum products and arms, it added.

However, the Iranian ambassador to Kuwait said in Vienna Wednesday, Iran is exporting 900,000 barrels daily of crude oil and needs to raise this only to around 1.1 or 1.2 million barrels to meet its revenue needs.

The envoy, Dr. Ali Shams Ardekani, who is attending an Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) seminar here,

from other countries. The government's economic advisers, in an annual report published this month, predicted the current account deficit would fall to 10 billion marks (\$4.5 billion) in 1982 from 25 billion marks (\$11.2 billion) this year.

Other experts are more optimistic. The country's five leading economic institutes forecast in a recent report that the balance of payments could return to balance next year.

Some Frankfurt bankers have even predicted that the current account could return to surplus in 1982. The figures boosted the mark on foreign exchanges. The dollar was marked down to 2.2240 marks in Frankfurt on the announcement, well down from 2.2350 rate Wednesday. It recovered slightly in later trading.

said Wednesday 75 percent of Iran's oil exports are moving through the Kharg Island terminal in the Gulf. He dismissed recent reports that an Iraqi air raid on a pumping station had drastically reduced Kharg Island's capacity to export crude oil.

He said while oil exports averaging 1.1 to 1.2 million barrels daily would be enough to meet Iran's financial needs, the maximum it could export during the present war with Iraq would be 1.4 million barrels daily. Under the Shah Iranian exports were closer to five million barrels daily. Industry sources said that if Iran found it possible to keep oil exports at the low level suggested by Dr. Ali Shams. This would help OPEC defend oil prices in the current period of slack world demand.

Dr. Ali Shams said the Tehran government had financial reserves of \$2 billion and a further \$3 billion "locked up by the Americans." Iraqi Oil Minister Tayeb Abdul-Karim said Iraq is currently exporting about one million barrels daily. He said he hoped this could rise by about 400,000 barrels when arrangements are completed, probably next month, to make more use of a pipeline network across Syria. Iraq's Gulf loading terminal has been put out of action by the war.

Japan keeps ahead of U.S. in car output

TOKYO, Nov. 26 (R) — Japan's motor vehicle production is likely to reach 11.18 million vehicles this year, keeping it as the world's largest automobile producing nation for the second consecutive year, industry sources said Thursday.

It will once again outstrip the United States, whose output this year is estimated at 8.4 million vehicles, the sources said. Japan overtook the U.S. last year with the production of 11.04 million vehicles against the latter's eight million.

The prediction emerged from the cumulative total in the first nine months of 1981 amounting to 8.35 million vehicles in Japan, up 1.7 percent a year earlier, compared with 6.24 million vehicles in the U.S., up 6.9 percent, according to the latest statistics. High U.S. interest rates and sluggish economic activity are stemming American car sales in the latter part of this year, while domestic demand in Japan is improving, the sources said.

London stock market

LONDON, Nov. 26 (R) — Share prices closed slightly easier in quiet trading, dealers said. At 1500 hours, the Financial Times index was down 0.5 at 525.7.

Equities were marked up at the outset in response to further gains in Wall Street stocks and subsequently drifted easier as buying support failed to materialize, dealers said.

Industrial leaders closed with falls of a penny or two for the most part, as in Glaxo, Tube, BOC, Guest Keen, Unilever and Distillers.

Government bonds closed with long maturities down by up to 3/8 point and little change at the short end. Dealers said the UK cabinet had agreed to at least four to five billion pound higher 1982/83 public spending than planned depressed sentiment.

Dollar tumbles in Europe

By J.H. Hammond

JEDDAH, Nov. 26 — Easing U.S. dollar interest rates pushed down the American dollar on the European exchange markets Thursday. Eurodollar interest rates fell back in the short term, taking the one-month to 11 1/8 — 11/8 percent. The one-year rate remained firmer at 13 1/8 — 13 1/4 percent. The money markets were a bit nervous Wednesday night after a small U.S. commercial bank cut back its prime rate to 15 1/2 percent — the lowest yet, but the other major commercial banks still stayed at 15 3/4 and 16 percent.

The Thanksgiving U.S. holidays Thursday also affected the exchange markets, with few dealers willing to take significant positions. Gold went up to close at 412.50 on the dollar's weakness, but bullion dealers still saw little buying support.

On the local markets, some moderate dealing activity, pushed up rial deposit levels up by about 1/4 to 1/2 percent in most tenors, reversing Wednesday's declines.

The British pound went up to 1.9400 at one stage in Europe Thursday, but later fell back to 1.9335 in late trading. High U.K. interest rates were still the major cause for sterling's strengthening on the exchange markets. The German mark closed at 2.2260 in New York Wednesday night and remained at that level for most of Thursday. The markets were still awaiting a move by the German Bundesbank to cut back on the German Lombard discount rate from the present 11 percent level. As for the yen, the rate was fixed at 215.95 levels in New York, but later fell back slightly to 216.10 levels Thursday.

OPEC split on long-term policy

VIENNA, Nov. 26 (AFP) — Oil producing countries are divided over a long-term formula for fixing prices, OPEC Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani acknowledged here Thursday.

An indexing formula adopted by 10 of the 13 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) here in September 1980 is no longer valid and is being re-examined by OPEC's long-term strategy committee, Sheikh Yamani said during an OPEC seminar on energy and development.

Sheikh Yamani, who chairs the strategy

committee, said that on this question OPEC must be "dynamic and flexible". But Sheikh Yamani said OPEC members agreed fully on two other items on the committee's agenda. These were relations with developing countries, and with industrialized nations. The problem of a long-term pricing policy was one of the themes most frequently raised by speakers during the three-day seminar.

A clear division appeared between those like Sheikh Yamani who want to take market forces into account and who do not rule out downward price movements, and so-called radicals such as Iran, Libya and Algeria who want prices to rise in real terms.

On the local exchange markets, dealers reported equally matched buying and selling interests for the dollar. Spot dollar/rial rates opened at 3.41 80-90, but gradually moved up 3.4195-05 as some commercial dollar demand crept in. On the money markets, the rial seemed firmer Thursday with Wednesday's 1 — 2 percent fall in rates temporarily checked. One-month JIBOR rates were quoted at 6 1/4 — 6 3/4 percent on opening but went up to 6 3/8 — 7 1/8 percent, by close of business. One-year deposits also seemed firmer at 11 1/2 — 12 percent. Week-fixed deposits went up from 3 — 4 percent to 4 1/2 — 5 1/2 percent with most deal still concentrated in the short tenors.

World hovers on brink of trade war

By Jane Seaberry

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (WP) — A new world war is in the winds. But the weapons this time are not bombs and missiles. This war is being fought with toasters and television sets, steel beams and designer jeans.

The Reagan administration is becoming seriously concerned that the relationship between the United States and its trading partners is approaching intolerance, possibly escalating into a full-scale protectionist trade war.

With unemployment exceeding eight percent and the nation in recession, Americans are following the lead of other depressed economies in fighting the invasion of imports as a way to keep their jobs.

This month, U.S. Steel Corp. threatened to file unfair trading practices complaints against at least nine European countries, and the Commerce Department has already taken the unprecedented step of initiating its own steel-dumping complaints against five nations in an apparent effort to head off other complaints from private industry. The European Common Market in turn has threatened retaliatory action against the United States for the steel cases.

Because Canada threatened to cut off some American trade and investment within its borders, the United States has

warned its neighbor about possible retaliation.

Already this year, several skirmishes have left increased tension in their wake not only among the trading nations but within the Reagan administration. Before the new administration had a chance to take office last January, it was faced the argument over whether to seek a voluntary limit on Japanese automobile imports.

And now the world's major textile producers are attempting to hold down imports from developing nations as part of a major new multilateral agreement being negotiated in Geneva.

"We're trying to see if there's any human way to deal with the (trade) problem, to get by the next six, 12, 18 months of hazard," said U.S. Trade Representative William E. Brock. If the United States places barriers against foreign steel, Brock said, retaliation may result. "There are very few areas where we don't have serious problems," Brock continued, "agriculture — steel, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, craft paper, textiles."

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige has publicly expressed concern about a trade war. Last week, U.S. ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield warned that Japanese imports flooding U.S. markets have "the potential of inflaming protectionist forces within the United States and else-

where."

Yet, for all the complaining about imports, American consumers continue to buy them. Last year, Americans purchased \$252.8 billion in imports, from mushrooms to manhole covers, from precious metals to metallic shoes, without a thought for the impact on the domestic and world economies. Imports equaled 10.5 percent of the U.S. gross national product and surpassed the GNP of some developed countries such as Italy. Many countries such as Japan survive solely by exporting to other nations.

After World War II, when the United States was the undisputed leader in manufacturing, imports didn't seem so important. Today, the United States has an undisputed lead in only a few products — heavy earth moving equipment, aircraft and some textiles such as synthetic carpets and linens. Even in the area of electronics, American manufacturers, while still ahead, are being hard-pressed by Japan, Korea and Taiwan. Japan also has begun to build such high-technology equipment as satellite earth stations.

Black-and-white television sets are no longer made in the United States. Neither are most radios, tons of steel and millions of automobiles and garments used here. These products, once proudly marked "made in U.S.A.," now are made in Japan.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 5:00 P.M. Thursday

Table with columns for Currency, SAM, Cash, Transfer. Includes entries for Bahraini Dinar, Bangladeshi Taka, Belgian Franc, Canadian Dollar, Deutsche Mark, Dutch Guilder, Egyptian Pound, etc.

The above cash and transfer rates are supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange & Commerce, Gabel St., Tel. 6426932, Jeddah.

for sale or rent

(1) FULLY FURNISHED OFFICE WITH TELEX/TELEPHONE, AIRCONDITIONERS ETC. IN BEST COMMERCIAL AREA NEAR FOOTBALL STADIUM, DAMMAM.

(2) FULLY FURNISHED, CENTRALLY AIRCONDITIONED VILLA HAVING THREE BEDROOMS, ONE BATHROOM, DINING/DRAWING ROOM, LARGE KITCHEN, T.V. LOUNGE AND SERVANT QUARTERS WITH BATHROOM, LOCATED IN AN IDEAL AREA OF AL-KHOBAR, BEHIND RIYADH TOWERS.

CONTACT: JAMALUDDIN AHMAD, TEL: 8332783 - DAMMAM.

PORTS AUTHORITY

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Table with columns: Berth, Name of Vessel, Agent, Type of Cargo, Arr. Date. Lists vessels like Alhana, Eastern Summit, Tarbela, etc.

Suzuki vows to ease imports

TOKYO, Nov. 26 (R) — Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki pledged Thursday that Japan would tackle the problem of removing non-tariff import barriers to help ease trade friction with the United States and Western Europe.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa quoted Suzuki as having told visiting former U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale that the issue would be discussed by various ministries after a cabinet reshuffle Monday.

Mondale, on his way home from China, told Suzuki that Japan's big trade imbalance with the United States was developing into a political issue, despite generally friendly bilateral relations, Miyazawa told reporters.

Japan's trade surplus with the U.S. might reach a record \$20 billion this year, while the surplus with the 10-nation European Economic Community could approach a

record \$15 billion, government sources said.

Suzuki did not indicate what action his government might take on non-tariff barriers. Only last week, he said it would be difficult to comply with a U.S. proposal to abolish import duty on 29 specific items, including computers and car parts.

The difficulty stemmed from the fact that such changes "would greatly affect other countries," he added. He repeated this Friday to visiting U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, who urged Japan to act quickly to reduce its bilateral trade imbalance and head-off growing pressure for trade protection measures in America.

On Nov. 17, cabinet economic ministers failed to adopt fresh measures to resolve Japan's persistent trade disputes after squabbling over whether to curb exports or boost imports. The U.S. sees both measures as only short-term.

Marathon battle takes new turn

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 26 (AFP) — The take-over battle for the giant U.S. oil company Marathon oil took a new turn when a federal judge here froze the offer from U.S. Steel.

The order, granted at the request of Mobil Oil, gives mobil a nine-day respite in its attempt to outbid U.S. Steel for Marathon, the 17th biggest oil company in the United States.

Mobil earlier offered \$5.1 billion for Marathon, while U.S. Steel offered \$6.3 billion.

Marathon accepted the U.S. Steel offer after vigorously rejecting the offer from

Mobil, which is currently the object of an anti-trust probe.

Mobil claimed that, in terms of its take-over bid, it had been offered 23 million of the 30 million Marathon shares it was after.

It also announced it had bought one percent of the equity of U.S. Steel on the open market for \$15 million.

Financial sources said the action was designed by Mobil to increase the pressure on U.S. Steel in the battle for Marathon.

Meanwhile, U.S. Steel announced that it was seeking an additional credit line of \$5 billion from its bankers to bring its reserves in the take-over battle to \$7.6 billion.

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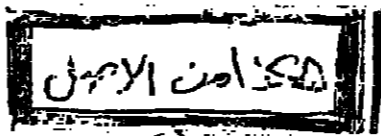
TOKYO (AP) — Japan has agreed to provide Nepal 2.7 billion yen (\$11.7 million) in grants to help the Himalayan nation improve its agricultural production, the Foreign Ministry announced Wednesday. The announcement said Nepal will use 2.2 billion yen (\$9.5 million) to purchase chemical fertilizers and farming machines and the remaining 500 million yen (\$2.1 million) to build roads.

ROME, (AFP) High-level talks have been going on for two months on the possible supply of Iranian oil to the Italian


state-owned company ENI, Iranian Charge d'Affaires Hossein Naghd said here. He would give no further details other than to add that the talks with ENI offered "favorable perspectives".

ADDIS ABABA, (R) — Ethiopia is to receive aid worth \$100 million for soil, water, forest conservation and development projects from the United Nations World Food Program (WFP), a U.N. spokesman said Wednesday. The aid would include grain and transportation facilities to be used by the ministry of agriculture, he said.

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Summit 'not right now'

Soviet missile offer boosts Reagan hopes

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (R) — President Ronald Reagan says he accepts Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's response to his European nuclear disarmament plan as a basis for bargaining.

"In a sense he's made an offer to reduce by a certain number the missiles that are there. Well, you start bargaining from there." He said in an interview with ABC television.

But Reagan said the United States would do everything it could to get agreement on his plan under which NATO would drop the deployment of medium-range missiles and Moscow would dismantle the missiles it already has aimed at West Europe. Brezhnev rejected the plan and proposed instead a freeze on new deployment and some unilateral missile cuts by Moscow.

Asked by correspondent Barbara Walters for his reaction to this, Reagan said: "Well, if he means what he said. He also said, however, a reduction in the (Soviet) number. Well, this is typical negotiating. When I said that my idea was that if we could eliminate them entirely, well then the other fellow, the ball's in his court. He comes back and he's made an offer."

Reagan expressed optimism for the talks opening Monday in Geneva in which Moscow and Washington will seek ways to curb a nuclear arms race in Europe. He said Moscow would be interested in a successful outcome because for the first time in years the United States was not "busily disarming" itself.

"It hasn't made any sense for the last several years to be sitting at a table when they (the Soviet Union) know that our own defense establishment was going downhill and we were doing nothing to keep it where it should be."

Asked if he wanted a summit meeting with Brezhnev, Reagan replied: "Not right now."



New alliance set to score in U.K. poll

LONDON, Nov. 26 (R) — Voting got off to a brisk start Thursday in a by-election which opinion polls predicted would give Britain's new Social Democrat-Liberal alliance a sweeping victory over the governing Conservatives.

Crowds formed queues in the dawn drizzle at Crosby near Liverpool on England's northwest coast waiting for polling stations to open — indicating a big turnout of the 83,000 registered electors before the voting ends.

"I have never seen anything like it before," said an official at one polling station. "I have worked on the last three elections but it has never happened like this before."

Supporters of the three main contenders — the alliance and the Conservative and Labor parties — delivered leaflets to thousands of homes in the predawn hours in a last-minute attempt to sway undecided voters.

All public opinion polls forecast that former Labor Party cabinet minister Shirley Williams, candidate of the two-month-old Social Democrat-Liberal alliance, would score a stunning upset by capturing the Conservative-held parliamentary seat.

Victory for Mrs. Williams would place her in a strong position to bid for leadership of the Social Democratic Party which she and three other former Labor ministers formed in March to try to end the political domination of the Conservative and Labor parties.

"The people of Crosby have the opportunity to change the whole course of the government and its policies, and that is an opportunity I hope they will take," Mrs. Williams declared Thursday.

Political commentators have forecast that the expected alliance win at Crosby, held by the Conservative Party since the constituency was formed in 1918, could persuade Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to consider alternatives to her tight-money economic policies.

The policies, which dwell on fighting inflation rather than creating jobs for Britain's nearly three million unemployed, are blamed for the unpopularity of the government as reflected in public opinion polls which show large swings of voter sentiment toward the alliance across the country.

Talks open

Polish party leader warns against provoking bloodshed

WARSAW, Nov. 26 (Agencies) — A top party leader warned Thursday "political reactionaries and counter-revolutions" may seek to provoke "bloodshed" in Poland in order to "destroy the structures of the Socialist state."

"Realism enjoins that such a possibility be taken into account," politburo member and Communist Party conservative Stefan Olaszowski was quoted as saying in the party daily *Trybuna Ludu*.

Olaszowski's warning came as Solidarity union negotiators sought a "clear-cut" government response to the labor federation's proposed economic watchdog council during talks on the economy here.

Grzegorz Palka, the independent union's top economist and a close ally of union chief Lech Walesa said, however, that he did not approach Thursday's talks with high hopes. "I harbor no illusions that they will approve our draft" offered during negotiations last week, Palka said as he entered the union-government talks.

Olaszowski, considered the second-most powerful man here behind party chief and Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, told *Trybuna Ludu* "the enemies of the Socialist system are afraid of social peace. I do not conceal that there is an alternative to social agreement," he said. "It is confrontation. It is not desired by the party, nor the state and the Polish society."

Olaszowski said in the article headlined "Agreement or Confrontation" that although the form taken by strikes now has changed, the aim is the same.

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa had proposed the right to veto as a pre-condition for the union joining a front, but Olaszowski suggested that such power would paralyze government.

Olaszowski's remarks were published on the eve of another policy-making session of the Communist Party central committee, and as Solidarity and the government discussed rival proposals for giving the people major say in economic policy.

A government spokesman said the talks covered both the union's proposal for a non-party social council to oversee economic policy, and the government's plan to set up a joint commission which would include both union and party.

Solidarity originally demanded that the non-party council be empowered to initiate legislation, but after resuming negotiations with the government it fell back to seeking only a consultative body.

Thursday's talks between Solidarity negotiator Grzegorz Palka and former Justice Minister Jerzy Bafia could eventually be overtaken if the union is persuaded to enter some form of partnership with the Communists.

Communist Party sources said the question was bound to come up at Friday's central committee plenum. But they said the basis for a Communist-Solidarity partnership was still to be mapped out at high level in secret.

Meanwhile, students remained on strike in about two-thirds of Poland's universities and colleges. But the leader of Rural Solidarity, Jan Kulaj, called on farmers to end protest sit-ins after the government agreed to open talks with his union Friday.

Trouble flared in the industrial city of Chorzow Wednesday night after police detained more than a dozen Solidarity members for pasting up uncensored posters. Solidarity reported. One of the detainees had been beaten by police and taken to hospital, it said.

The official news agency PAP said that two steel mills and a major industrial plant in the city proclaimed a strike alert to speed up the release of the detainees, who were among their workers.

Bonn parleys demonstrate yawning East-West arms gap

BONN, Nov. 26 (R) — Two days of argument between Soviet and West German leaders have demonstrated a yawning East-West gap over how to curb nuclear armaments in Europe.

Medium-range nuclear weapons, to the exclusion of almost everything else, dominated the talks between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and President Leonid Brezhnev, on his first visit to the West since Moscow intervened in Afghanistan in December, 1975.

Despite statements of satisfaction from both sides, it was clear there had been no breakthrough to smooth the way for U.S.-Soviet disarmament negotiations which start in Geneva next Monday.

While stressing he was not negotiating on behalf of the Americans or pre-empting the Geneva talks, Schmidt tried to convince his suspicious Soviet guest that President Reagan was serious about arms control.

But his insistence that the Kremlin had misjudged Reagan appeared to fall on deaf ears, though Western diplomats said it was too early to tell whether the attempt to ally Soviet mistrust would have any success.

Schmidt found his task as an "interpreter" much eased by Reagan's offer of a "zero option" under which the West would drop plans to deploy new American medium-range missiles in Europe if the Kremlin scrapped its own missiles there in return.

The idea, dismissed by Washington not so long ago as a pipe-dream, was urged on Reagan by Schmidt. West German officials were jubilant when he adopted it in his first major foreign policy speech last week.

Brezhnev promptly rejected the proposal, but it seemed to place him on the defensive during his visit to Bonn. It also enabled Schmidt to regain the political initiative from opponents of NATO's missile deployment plan in West Germany's growing peace movement.

When Schmidt's spokesman Kurt Becker was asked about the peace movement at a press conference, he said: "At the head of the peace movement in West Germany stands the chancellor."

With medium-range nuclear arms top of the political agenda in Bonn, both Schmidt and Brezhnev seemed at times to be speaking over each other's heads to West German public opinion.

The West German leader went out of his way to stress the personal relationship of trust he had built up with Brezhnev and paid tribute to the Kremlin leader's desire for peace.

Thousands homeless

Philippines typhoon toll rises

MANILA, Nov. 26 (AFP) — A Philippine Air Force (PAF) rescue team that flew to a southern Luzon coastal village Thursday reported that 158 persons were killed by Typhoon Irma when it struck northern Philippines Tuesday.

The new toll tripled earlier reports of 47 casualties in Menagbasan coastal village in the fishing town of Garchitorena, Camarines Sur, some 288 kilometers south of Manila. The PAF team counted 158 bodies and reported 37 injured persons. The Air Force rescue team also reported that 17 other villagers were missing.

Philippine weathermen corrected earlier reports that a tidal wave struck the coastal village. They said that the phenomenon was a storm surge, a piling up of sea water due to violent winds during tropical cyclones.

Weathermen said 35 coastal basins in the country had been identified as potential storm surge areas and the Camarines Sur coast where the tragedy struck was one of them.

The Camarines Sur fatalities swelled the Typhoon death toll to 203.

Riot probe report

British minorities assured safety

LONDON, Nov. 26 (R) — Home Secretary (interior minister) William Whitelaw has promised better links between police and Britain's ethnic communities after an official inquiry blamed a breakdown in relations between them for London's worst riots this century.

"Without consultation there will not be accountability," he told the House of Commons Wednesday in a statement on the inquiry report published earlier in the day. "I accept and endorse this philosophy and will see it carried into practice," he said.

More than 200 persons, most of them policemen, were injured in three nights of rioting in the multiracial suburb of Brixton last April.

Whitelaw agreed with Lord Scarman, the senior judge who conducted the inquiry into the riots, that police should be better trained to deal with multiracial society and prevent and handle disorders.

The process for handling complaints against the police must be substantially reformed to gain public confidence, he said, but police must not become scapegoats.

Laser beams cure cancer

TOKYO, Nov. 26 (AFP) — Several cancer patients have been successfully treated with laser beams, two teams of Japanese doctors reported at the fourth international convention on laser surgery taking place here.

One of the groups, led by University of Tsukuba professor Takao Sakita, reported that six patients suffering from early stages of stomach cancer had been treated with 40-watt laser rays. The patients were more than 60 years old. Four of them were too weak to undergo operations, while the other two refused.

An endoscope — an instrument commonly used to observe a hollow internal organ — was employed to administer the laser beams over 10 separate treatments of 0.5 seconds each. None of the patients had any trace of cancerous cells at the end of the treatment, the team reported.

It added, however, that the treatment would have been useless if the cancer had reached the lymph glands, and that surgery would have been required if the tumors had been one centimeter in diameter or larger.

The second team, led by Toshio Hirajima of the National Cancer Center, used the laser treatment on four patients suffering from the early stages of esophagus (throat) cancer. Three of the four showed no signs of cancer after the treatment, which involved cancerous areas of no more than 1.5 centimeters in diameter.

China admits exporting N-material

PEKING, Nov. 26 (AFP) — China has publicly, apparently for the first time, admitted that it is exporting nuclear material — but has flatly denied a *Washington Post* report that it had sold such material to South Africa, either directly or indirectly.

Singapore financier acquitted of charges

HONG KONG, Nov. 26 (R) — Singapore financier Amos Dawe was Thursday acquitted of charges that he defrauded shareholders in one of his companies of nearly \$18 million.

Dawe, 46, head of a commercial empire with companies in Singapore, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Australia and the United States, was extradited from his San Francisco home in May this year at the request of the Hong Kong government. He had fought extradition for two years saying Soviet secret police would kill him if he returned to this British colony.

Dawe burst into tears when acquitted of all four fraud charges Thursday and was led weeping from the court at the end of a trial that began on Oct. 1.

During extradition proceedings Dawe had told American judges that if he was sent to Hong Kong, the Soviet secret police, the KGB, would kill him. He also threatened to name top Hong Kong government officials who he said were in the pay of the KGB.

But Dawe, against his counsel's advice, refused to give evidence on his own behalf and the KGB allegations were not aired in court here. The defense called no other witnesses. The four charges, to which he pleaded not guilty, related to allegations that in the mid-1970s he defrauded shareholders in Mosbert Holdings of \$18 million in a fictitious share issue.

Citing a statement by the Chinese permanent United Nations mission in New York, the New China News Agency said Thursday that it was "entirely normal for China to export a limited quantity of nuclear materials in the interest of international cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy."

"We have required and obtained from all buyers an undertaking that they will not transport our supplies to third countries, particularly South Africa and Israel, or use (them) for non-peaceful purposes," the official Chinese news agency said.

The *Washington Post*, quoting unnamed high-level American officials, had said China had indirectly supplied South Africa with enriched uranium.

Without naming the *Post*, the official *People's Daily* called that report "irresponsible" and stressed that Peking was exporting a "limited quantity" of nuclear material.

Neither the Chinese statement at the United Nations nor the *People's Daily* said where Chinese uranium was being exported. But informed sources indicated that Swiss firms were purchasing the uranium.

The *Washington Post* report had suggested that China could have delivered the uranium to Pretoria through a Swiss firm, James Malone, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for scientific affairs, cast doubt on the report.

In a commentary entitled "A Shameless Lie", the *People's Daily* also accused the "hegemonists" — a Chinese code word used to designate the Soviets — of having used the report "to divert world attention from their own practices" and to damage China's relations with the Third World.

"China has never had anything to do with that racist regime, not to mention the sale of nuclear materials to it," said the Communist Party journal.

Quebec to veto Canada's plan

OTTAWA, Nov. 26 (R) — Quebec Premier Rene Levesque denying federal government assertions that he lacks the power to veto Canada's plan to transfer from London its constitution, based on 114-year-old British law.

Levesque said Wednesday that Quebec Canada only predominantly French-speaking province, had not lost its traditional power of veto and constitutional change: other Canadian government leaders believed.

After Levesque's announcement in National Assembly in Quebec City, a top federal government minister reaffirmed Ottawa's contention that Quebec has no right of veto.

Levesque was speaking as the Quebec parliament neared the end of a debate on constitutional changes agreed this month Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and the premiers of nine other provinces. Quebec rejected the changes, saying it would rob province of powers.

The changes are contained in a resolution asking Britain to insert a charter of rights amending formula in the constitution, 1867 British North America (BNA). This would transfer the constitution to Canada.

Strike halts Italy's quake-hit areas

NAPLES, Italy, Nov. 26 (AP) — An eight-hour general strike closed factories, government offices, banks and schools Thursday in a union protest for jobs in Italy's quake-struck regions of Campania and Basilicata.

Arms store owner shot dead in Spain

BILBAO, Spain, Nov. 26 (AFP) — The owner of a weapons store, Manuel Hernandez Seisdedos, was shot and killed Thursday in Guecho, a small town near here, police said.

One of two men who broke into the store shot Hernandez in the head in front of two of his children. The assailants fled in a stolen car driven by an accomplice, police added.

The victim's five-year old daughter alerted police. She said: "Two men entered the store, they pushed a button and they killed my daddy."

The assailants later informed police of the car's location. The owner was found floored in the trunk.

One hundred thousand workers rallied in a square overlooking the Bay of Naples in this port city, where the nation's most powerful labor leader Luciano Lama urged improvements in housing, transportation, schooling and health.

"There can be no renewal in Italy if unemployment cannot be defeated here, in Naples, in Campania and Basilicata, so tested by the earthquake and already so poor," said Lama, head of the nation's largest union confederation, the Communist dominated CGIL (General Confederation of Italian Workers).

The strike and demonstration capped several days of events marking the first anniversary of the Nov. 23, 1980 southern Italian earthquake.

The quake left 300,000 without homes. Thousands of them have been resettled in semi-permanent housing, but the area still suffers unemployment above 12 percent, compared to 9 percent nationwide.

In the region's hilly interior, the secretary-general of the Roman Catholic-oriented labor confederation CISL, called for a national recovery plan to halt recession.

Good Mornin

By Jihad Al Khazem

At last, here in Washington, face to face with the celebrated Zionist lobby, more accurately, side by side with it, place being a barber's shop. Of the variety where men and women are d with, as it were, at one fell swoop. Lobby being represented by three formidable, middle-aged women, sitting on their head drivers, shouting their heads down on me that this was indeed the Zionist lobby I was sitting next to. The bar soon confirmed this to me when I as him. The ladies are quite well known him, as they come every Wednesday before going on to the bridge club near They must have guessed I was ask about them as one of them turned to and boomed a question. Where are from? Haven't seen you before, have I had two seconds to make up my mind but I made it in one. "I'm from Greece shouted back. "Just passing through! added, just to make sure.

The reason for this that I wanted to go on talking in their uninhibited way This for me was a rare opportunity, observe our foe in its natural habitat, I were. You might think I had not reason, the women being formidable, place strewn with such potentially lethal items as razors and scissors, and the o against being three to one (six to one fact, if we're talking in terms of weight. You can think that if you want, sticking to my version.

In any case, they soon forgot about and resumed their conversation, w soon enough turned to politics. And it then that I made the discovery that women's section of the lobby has its o way of thinking about the struggle in Middle East and America's involvement in it.

For the main point they made was ab the AWACS deal. Their argument along this line: "How dare the Saudis everyone what to do? After all, they h just arrived, while we have been here fifty years and more."

Sound the logic intriguing, Syrian Lebanese immigrants have been going the States from the last century. So right, they have first claim on American favors. Their other point was that Arabs have a very strong card in oil. N those earlier Jews who went from Eg and roamed Sinai for forty years who have somehow by passed Palestine — land without a drop of oil to its name and pressed straight on to Kuwait. Milk and honey, they said sardonica Who needs them when the other side c trols the oil...

Translated from Ashraf Al-Awsad

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